OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

[TEN PAGES.

The Bombay Gazette.

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BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1903.
PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

OBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th Jan.
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheeler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheeler	21st ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	28th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheeler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M., on **SATURDAY.** The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	3rd Feb. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb- 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	F. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	—	4,285	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th January, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class,
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1903
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th Feb. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROC[illegible], Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 47.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and Booksellers and Railway Termini

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 23rd January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd January, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 21st January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 20th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th January, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb, 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 4th February, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TRIO CIGARS,

BY THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION OF HOLLAND.

MIGNON	Rs. 7-4	per 100
INVINCIBLES	,, 4-0	,, 50
PETIT BOUQUET	,, 3-4	,, 50
CORA	,, 3-0	,, 25
GLORIA	,, 4-0	,, 50
AROMA	,, 6-4	,, 100
BELLA	,, 5-0	,, 50
BISMARK	,, 8-0	,, 25
EXCEPTIONALS	,, 6-0	,, 25
NACIONALS	,, 4-0	,, 25
TRIO'S PRIDE	,, 3-8	,, 50

CURZON & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re 1, Postage Annas 1. To be had at this Office.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO
GOVERNMENT HOUSES
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS

Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

	Rs.	a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas (Original weights) per lb.	1	2
Half Ham, Raw ,,	1	4
Whole or half Ham, cooked ,,	2	0
Cooked, cut in slices ,,	2	8

BACON

	Rs.	a.
FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each } per lb. ,,	1	2
Do do in cut ,,	1	5
Do Belly. in Canvas from 12 lbs. each ,,	1	0
Do do in cut ,,	1	1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each	1	0
Do do in cut ,,	1	1

CHEESE

Stilton English Prize Dairy
(NOW IN SEASON)

	Rs.	a.
(Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.	1	0
Do do in cut ,,	1	8
AMERICAN ,,	0	12
CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars each	1	4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each) ,,	0	14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH ,,	1	0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese ,,		12
GLOSTER DOUBLE ,,	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality ,,	1	0

FRESH POMPHRET, OYSTERS, PRAWNS, Etc. Etc., packed in ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

BON-BONS AND CRACKERS
TOM SMITH'S, LONDON.
A Splendid Selection of Latest Novelties from 1-8 to 5-8 per box.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, NEMESIS.

SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, tenders respiration more easy.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA

CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

TO ALL.

J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,

NEW BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD.

SILK MERCHANTS AND MERCERS IN BEST FRENCH, JAPAN, CHINA AND ALL CONTINENTAL

SILKS AND NOVELTIES.

A MONSTROUS STOCK OF REALLY GENUINE GOODS JUST TO HAND.

EARLY INSPECTION KINDLY INVITED,
PRICED SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

ARTISTIC PIANOS.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA BY
S. & P. ERARD, JULIUS BLUTHNER AND SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS OR FOR CASH.

UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS.	Cash.	12 months per month,		24 months per month,	
	Rs.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	71	0	38	12
Julius Bluthner's Vertical Upright Grand	985	89	8	48	4
Julius Bluthner's Overstrung Upright Grand	1,100	99	12	54	0
Erard's Upright Composite Grand	1,100	99	12	54	0
Erard's Upright Overstrung Grand	1,560	141	8	77	0
HORIZONTAL GRANDS (THREE LEGS)					
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Horizontal Grand	1,200	109	0	59	4
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Boudoir Horizontal Grand	1,800	163	8	89	0
Julius Bluthner's Drawing Room Horizontal Grand	1,700	154	8	84	0
Julius Bluthner's Aliquot Horizontal Grand	1,850	168	0	91	8
Erard's Overstrung Boudoir Horizontal Grand	2,100	190	12	103	12

PRICE LIST OF CHEAPER PIANOS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

EVENING PARTIES, PICNICS
DANCES, AT HOMES, &C., &C.
SUPPLIED WITH
ICES, CAKES,
AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES
AT SHORT NOTICE
BY

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS.
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria.
,, a la Tomate.
Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE

FOR EACH AND ALL.

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)
AGAINST
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.

I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and, when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.

JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad.

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PROPRIETORS: **M. T. MADON & CO.,**
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S } GRAND
HARMSTON'S } CIRCUS.

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

THURSDAY, 22ND JANUARY.

ON THE MAIDAN, OPPOSITE POLICE COURT.

NEW COMPANY!
NEW COMPANY!!

THE ONLY CIRCUS EXTANT.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF

THE VALDARES, } BESSIE
THE VALDARES, } AND
THE VALDARES, } JAMES.

CHAMPION TRICK SAFETY BICYCLISTS OF THE WORLD.

Their Act alone worth the Price of Admission.

ALSO FIRST APPEARANCE OF

JOHN WELBY COOKE,
JOHN WELBY COOKE,
JOHN WELBY COOKE,

SCOTLAND'S CHAMPION HORSEMAN.

(With his own imported Horses)

This Rider once witnessed, all others fade from your memory.

MLLE. M RAUERITE,

The Dashing Hurricane Hurdle Rider.

GUILLAUME AND AUGOUSTE,

The Celebrated French Clowns,

THE JANDESCHEWSKYES,

Russian Ballet Dancers,

FLY FLY,

THE HIGH AND LONG JUMPING DOG,
who jumps 12 feet in height and 35 in length.

MISS EDITH,

The Charming Equestrienne.

THE ELECTRIC TRIO.

JENNIE, WILLIE AND NELLIE HARMSTON-LOVE.

THE SISTERS FREZIGONDA,
DAISY, DORA, MONA and JESSIE,
And 30 other favourite Artists 30,

POPULAR PRICES:

Box (6 Chairs) ...Rs.	20 0	Second Chairs ...Rs.	2 0
Single Seat Box... "	4 0	Stalls ... "	1 0
First Chairs ... "	3 0	Gallery (Natives only)	0 8

BOX PLAN at Circus.

MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 4 o'clock.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO MATINEES ONLY.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
R. LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "MORAVIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via Karachi are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF COTTON WASTE AND JUTE WASTE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the office of the Controller of Stores, Calcutta, up to NOON on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, for the SUPPLY of

81 TONS COTTON WASTE, WHITE, first quality.

160 TONS JUTE WASTE, hand made, first quality.

to be delivered in full, free of all charges, at Howrah or any Station on the Company's system within four (4) months from date of order in equal monthly instalments.

Samples must accompany each Tender and applications for Tender forms should be addressed to the Undersigned early.

J. A. WHITE,
Controller of Stores.

32, Jackson Ghat St. Calcutta, 14th January 1903.

REWARD Rs. 1,000.

STOLEN at BEAWAR, from Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS' Agency's Office, Rs. 36,000 in CURRENCY NOTES, all of Bombay Circle, as under:—

30 Pieces of Rs. 500 each, CA-65 20662 to 20691=Rs. 15000.
150 Pieces of Rs. 100 each, CA-63 86751 to 86900,=Rs. 15,000.

BALANCE of Rs. 6,000 we cannot as yet give exactly all the Numbers but Rs. 5,300 out of this are part of the following lots:

7 Pieces of Rs. 100 each, CA-63 21603 to 21609=Rs. 700
15 Pieces of Rs. 100 each, CA-63 21626 to 21640=Rs. 1,500
2 Pieces of Rs. 100 each, CA-63 73216 & 73217=Rs. 200
36 Pieces of Rs. 100 each, CA-63 73221 to 73256=Rs. 3,600
Rs 6,000

N.B.—These are all cut-notes as they were remitted by Post in halves.

Messrs RALLI BROTHERS offer a REWARD of Rs. 1,000, to anyone who will give information leading to RECOVERY, of MONEY, arrest and conviction of the culprit.

Bombay, 15th January, 1903.

BURNT, LOST, STOLEN OR MISLAID.

NOTICE is hereby given that a CERTIFICATE No. 8788, for one Share No. 12378, in the Bank of Bombay, originally issued in the name of MERWANJEE RUSTOMJEE BUNDAVIA, and last endorsed to SHANTILAL MUGUNLAL, now deceased, has been Burnt, Lost, Stolen or Mislaid. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the said Certificate in any way.

બાઈ મેનાંની સહી, દા૦ પોતાના,

i. e., MENA,

Widow and Certificate holder, under Bombay Regulation VIII, of 1827, to the Estate of the late SHANTILAL MUGUNLAL.

Bhavnagar, 9th January, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the District and Sub-Judge's Court at Nasik and will be received in this Office upto 30th January, 1903. The amount of the estimate for the work is about Rs 80,000.

2. Plans and Specifications can be seen and Tender Forms obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, on any day between Office hours.

3. Earnest money to the extent of Rs. 200, which will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenderers, must accompany each Tender.

R. R. MENNEER,
Executive Engineer, Nasik District.

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MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the second day of February, 1903, for the execution of works and the supply of the materials noted below:—

Alternative tenders required viz: (1) for 1 year from 1st March 1903 to 28th February, 1904 and (2) from 1st March 1903 to 28th February 1906.

(a) Supply of SANDSTONE excavated without the limits of the Island of Bombay.
(b) Supply of ROAD METAL.
(c) Supply of SAND.
(d) Supply of SHELLS, SHINGLE, MURUM and EARTH.
(e) Supply of CARTS & BULLOCKS.
(f) LIGHTING of the Municipal Markets.
(g) Maintenance of KEROSINE OIL LAMPS, LAMP-POSTS, &c.

Tenders required for one year from 1st March 1903 to 28th February 1904.

(h) Supply of PETTY STORES.
(i) Supply of TIMBER.
(j) Supply of HARDWARE.
(k) Supply of IRON CASTINGS.
(l) Execution of Annual repairs petty works, and supply of materials.

2. Forms of tenders, specifications and contract can be had on payment of Re. 1, for each of the supplies and works above referred to from the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The tenderers will have to lodge deposits as shewn below for each work and supply:—

	For one year.		For three years.	
	Amount to be deposited with the tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of tender.	Amount to be deposited with the tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of tender.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.	500	500	1,000	2,000
B.	1,000	4,000	2,000	8,000
C.	1,000	3,000	2,000	6,000
D.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
E.	1,000	4,000	2,000	8,000
F.	20	40	40	80
G.	35	65	70	130
H.	1,000	1,000	Nil	Nil
I.	1,000	1,000	"	"
J.	1,000	1,000	"	"
K.	1,000	1,000	"	"
L.	1,000	3,000	"	"

4. Tenders enclosed in separate covers, signed and sealed should be delivered in the Cheif Accountant's Office, upto the date abovementioned. The deposit to accompany each shall be in cash or public securities. These will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known or of refusal to sign the contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M.INST., C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 17th January, 1903.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901	£ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901	£ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

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Annual Income	Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530. Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr
The amount payable would be Rs.						
143	10,723	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term

(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

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PAID UP CAPITAL... "	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... "	8,910,000

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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

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The Bank of England,
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	£500,000
RESERVE FUND ...	£4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:

27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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Uncalled Capital ...	" 5,00,000

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YOU should know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASTHMA guaranteed Instant relief, rest and repose. Perfect final cure. Absolutely harmless No inconvenience. Thousands cured Each, Rs. 5. PILES, external, internal or bleeding, final cure by our REMEDY is a question of a very short time. Safe, sure and simple. Bottle, Rs. 2. "FEMALE'S FRIEND", a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. It is a SUPERIOR MONTHLY REGULATOR Bottle Rs. 3.

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

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MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
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SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

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III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

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THE ONLY

MOTOR CAR

FOR INDIA
IS THE
LOCOMOBILE STEAM CAR
WITH A
KEROSENE OIL BURNER

No Vibration
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Climbs any Hill

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SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

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The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2	0
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Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies ...	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore ...	2	8
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Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter ...	0	12
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One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	8
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The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B

Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N.-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1802 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture, such as cupboards, almira, camp writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawer, iron bedstead, new combination iron cots, Brussels carpets.

12 dozen new bentwood chairs.

Webley W.G. 450-455 nickel plated target revolver No. 5010, in oak case complete.

Webley W.G. 455-476 nickel plated revolver No. 6028 in oak case complete.

1 double cylinder winch engine of steam launch in working order.

1 double gearing crane new, of 15 tons capacity.

The property of the late Mr. Husny Bey, Turkish Consul General, Bombay, consisting of glassware, porcelainware, platedware, handsome drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, mirror door almyra, chest of drawers with dressing glass, cupboards, writing table, ornament stand, teapoys, rocking chair, handsome blackwood double bedstead, easy chairs, lamps, Japanese tea and coffee sets, Gladstone bags, copper utensils, etc.

By order of Mooltani Eshardas Thanaram and on account and at the risk of Dostmahomed Khan Goolammahomed Khan Kasoorea of Dehra Ismail Khan:—

1 pair valuable and handsome mirror glass pier table with pier glasses.
1 valuable 24-light candle chandelier.
1 valuable 8-light candle chandelier.
4 bentwood chairs with music.
1 bentwood rocking chair.

AT 2 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers
1 light Victoria with lamps.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 double-seated glass-front brougham.
Ex Ralli cart in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods, consisting of leather and plush goods, platedware, centre pieces, epergnes, table ornaments, toys, jardiniers with flowerpots, bronze table ornaments, &c.

The above is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 26th inst. at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Gheila Aspal, consisting of gold kuddar, mandlia ring, nose ring and vedla, silver kandoro, todo, toe rings, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the foot of the Byculla Bridge opposite the Scottish High School the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined French plush platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany square piano by Soundy, large size Austrian safe with Chubb's lock on stand, large cooking stove with water tank table ornaments, lamps, pictures, strong built victoria with grey Arab horse and harness, etc., the property of W. G. GUEST, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE BUNGALOWS AT BELGAUM.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, at Belgaum, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of February next, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned properties belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. AMELIA CRAWFORD viz:—

LOT 1.

One puckka-built bungalow, No. 105, with tiled-roof, situate on the Havelock Road, containing twelve rooms with porch and verandah. The area of the ground appertaining to the bungalow is about 120 yards in length and about 77 yards in breadth.

LOT 2.

One puckka-built bungalow, No. 106-1, with tiled roof, situate on the Pollock Road, containing ten rooms with porch and verandah in front and at the back. The area of the ground is about 120 yards in length and about 65 yards in breadth.

LOT 3.

One puckka-built bungalow, No. 106-2, with tiled-roof, situate on the Havelock Road, with four rooms. The area of the ground is about 100 yards in length and about 25 yards in breadth.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th January, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF THE BREACH CANDY ROAD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Kabal, widow of Soonderjee Govindjee Bhatt, deceased, and mother and natural guardian of his minor son Prabjiwandas Soonderjee, and on account and risk of Babajee Suttoojee Gharat, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the southern side of the Breach Candy Road, in Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Fazendar under No. 46, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 3553, Street No. 7, in Ward D at Warden Road, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the public passage of the cart, on the west by Mahaluxmi Road, on or towards the north by the property of Dhanjee Luxmidas, on or towards the south by vacant ground of Vulabhdas Bhagwandas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th January, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BAGS OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Carnac Bridge Station.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.'s Carnac Bridge Station.

A quantity of bags of grain sweeping, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS. SWEEPING, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cottonseed, cotton picking, grain sweeping, waste papers, boxes of luggage, bagging, cycle, wheat in bags, dry chillies and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th January, 1903.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to
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DEALERS IN CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES
1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Cycles for Cash or by instalment, Cycles, Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality.

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.
BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£93	— 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 3/4	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1/4	= "
SILVER—		
Spot in London	21 7/8	— 1/8
2 months hence	21 7/8	— 1/8
Spot in New York	47 3/8	— 3/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·13 1/2	= unchanged
Berlin	20·47 1/2	= "
New York Demand	4·86 3/4	= "
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 5/8 pr ct	= "
6 "	3 1/2 pr ct	= "
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= "
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	= "
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	3 1/4 pr ct	— 1/4
7 day market loans	3 1/2 pr ct	= unchanged

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	150,000
Gold to Bombay	£	40,000
Silver to Calcutta	£	20,000
Gold to Calcutta	£	10,000

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks 9 7-16 Jan.-Feb. Tone quiet.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 35 1-2 Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone firm.

Rapeseed Brown 33 1-2, Jan.-Feb. Buyers. Tone firm.

Linseed Bold 47 3-4, Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone firm. Coffee in New York 5 1-4.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 8,000. Spot 4·80 plus 6. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 10,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·76	4·76	4·77	4·77
+7	+7	+8	+7
May-June.	**June-July**	**July.-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
4·78	4·78	4·77	4·70
+7	+7	+7	+7
Sept.-Oct.			
4·51			
+5			

In New York—	
Receipts at the Port	34,000 bales.
Do. last year	50,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 "
" Continent	20,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8·95 + 5
Futures, month of March	8·76
Do. do. July	8·81
In New Orleans—	
Spot	8 11-16
Futures month of April	8·86 + 1
Do. July	9·02
Tone at close	quiet.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	223,000
" Exports to Great Britain	65,000
" " France and Continent	110,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,070,000
" " at Interior Ports	480,000
At Liverpool—	
Total week's sales	48,000
" Sold for spec.	1,000
" Sold for exportation	1,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	70,000
" Actual exports	19,000
" Week's Imports	65,000
" Stock	619,000
Surats week's sales	200
" Amount forwarded to consumers	300
" Week's Imports	1,000
" Stock	7,000
Afloat American	200,000
" Indian	7,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 16th January 1903:—

Cotton	16,907 bales.
Wheat	2,598 cwts.
Linseed	671 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	406 "
Gingellyseed	28,047 "
Poppyseed	909 "
Groundnuts	733 "
Castorseed	702 "
Rice	8,108 "
Myrabollams	8,415 "
Cottonseed	49,363 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.	
Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 13-32d
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-2
Marks 3 do do	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.	115
Shanghai 30 do do	159
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.	
Cash	Rs. 97 5
1st Settlement	Rs. 97 5

Money Market—Tone steady.

BANK RATE—		
Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 15th January	6 do.	
Bank of Bengal do. 15th do.	6 do.	
Bank of Madras do. 13th do.	6 do.	

SEEDS.	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.	Rs.	a.
Ready	8	7
Forward April-May	7	15
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	8
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	14
Do. Gujarat Forward April-May	6	7
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready	8	5
Forward April-May	7	10
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	23	12
Forward April-May.	24	4
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Ready	37	0
Forward	36	0 March
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.		
Howree Khandesh Ready	37	0
15 per cent. Mxd. "	36	8
25 " " "	35	8
50 " " "	34	8
Black Kutnee " "	33	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	6,000
Total imports	11,000

Jan.Feb.	Feb.March	March-April.	Apl.-May
4·73	4·73	4·74	4·74
May-June.	**June-July July-Aug.**	**Aug.Sept.**	**Sep.-Oct**
4·75	4·75 4·74	4·67	4·45

COTTON.—The market is steady with a moderate enquiry at Colaba chiefly from the mills. Quotations are unchanged except for Damangaum Poolgaum which are Rs. 2 higher. The sales are estimated at about 3,000 bales.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good,	Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	165	158	...	25 Jan.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	171	163	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M G)	171	163	...	do
Belati, M G	184	178	...	do
Khandesh, (M G)	...	170	164	do
Damangaum Poolgaum	188	182	...	do
Oomra good staple	192	186	...	do
Akola (M. G.) Khamgaum do Karanja do	186	180	...	do
Broach do	209	...	200	25 Mar.
Bhownuggar H. G.	...	...	170	25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	199	25 do
Westerns	...	...	189	25 do

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—December 21, at The Boltons, South Kensington, wife of Major H T Brown, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

COOKE—January 10, at London, the wife of W Wingrove Cooke, Commander P and O S N Company, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DAWSON—BAKER—December 16, at St Bartholomew's Church, Southsea, Lieut H F Dawson, R N, H M S Pactolus, to Muriel, daughter of H Baker, Naval Store Officer, H M's Naval Yard, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

EDENBOROUGH—DAWSON—December 23, at St George's Church, Campden Hill, Kensington, O, son of the late Major H Edenborough, to Ethel Norton, daughter of the late J E Dawson.

FORBES—SANDBERG—December 22, at St Andrew's Church, Ashley Place, Westminster, A S Forbes, M A (Oxon), to Nanny Magdalena (Mala), daughter of C P Sandberg, M I C E.

GRAY—CARTWRIGHT—December 27, at St Peter's, Lee, E A S Gray, B A (Oxon), District Commissioner, H B M Protectorate of South Nigeria, to Theodora (Thora), daughter of Capt J T Cartwright (late of the Royal Fusiliers).

SOWRAY—JENKINS—December 23, at St Gabriel's, Warwick Square, G R Sowray, Captain Manchester Regt, to Rose Edith Annette, daughter of the late R E A Jenkins, Lieutenant Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BAMLFIELD—December 26, F L S, son of the late Major Bampfield, of 9th—light Inf, aged 40.

BLUNT—December 27, Sir W Blunt, Bart, aged 76.

COWPER—December 21, at West Mall, Clifton, Bristol, Col T A Cowper, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 83.

COX—December 25, at Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square W, wife of Major-Gen C Vyvyan-Cox, C B, late Royal Horse Art.

DE WINTON—December 23, W A, son of Capt J De Winton, late 17th Foot, aged 74.

DUNCAN—January 12, Captain R W Duncan, the Royal Scots, serving at the Depot, aged 30 years.

EVAN-THOMAS—December 21, at Caerwnon, Builth, A Evan Thomas, retired Commander Royal Navy, aged 50.

FARRANT—December 22, in Malta, Mary (Mollie), daughter of Col H C B Farrant, Deputy Adjutant-General, aged 30.

FRENCH—December 27, at Little Park, Enfield, Anne Winifred daughter of the late R Rouse, H E I C S, and widow of the late H French.

GORE-LANGTON—December 24, at Cornwall Gardens, wife of the Hon G Gore-Langton, and daughter of the late Lord Elibank, aged 49.

GRANT—December 24, at Garelochhead, Dumbartonshire, the Hon L A Grant, of Grant, aged 87.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BARBER—January 14, at "Fox How," Ootacamund, the wife of C A Barber, Government Botanist, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KELLY—CURLEY—January 14, at St Patrick's Cathedral, Bangalore, by the Rev A M Tabard, M A, Chaplain, Edwin Kelly, Loco. Foreman of the S M Ry, to Minnie, the daughter of the late Captain P Curley, Madras Ordnance Department.

VIEGAS—BONJOUR—January 10, at St Mary's Church, Vizianagram, by the Rev B M Morton, Chaplain, Charles William Viegas, of the Salt, Abkari, and Customs Dept., to Dorothy Ellen Bonjour, only daughter of the late Mr J E Bonjour.

DEATH.

HENDERSON—January 12, at Ajmere, Rajputana, of heart's failure, John Henderson, late Driver, R M Railway, Mhow, aged 70 years, 11 months and 21 days.

A. FREDOON & Co.,
WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., &c.,
Made on Instalment System.
ALICE BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

FOR HIGH CLASS PURVEYING
APPLY TO
SHAPURJI & Co.,
BAZAR SUPPLIERS AND GENERAL PURVEYORS
To the ELITE of BOMBAY.
Over 32 Years in the Line.

Messrs. SHAPURJI & Co., have acted as my BAZAAR AGENTS for the short time I have been in Bombay and I have been quite satisfied,

(Sd.) L. WARGAN,
Assist. Accountant General,
Secretariat.

No. 3, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 43m. High water, 3-4m., 3-50s. Low water, 9-31m., 9-23a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 11 a m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Alva the Great (Triple Alliance).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra s. s. Highland, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY HUNT.—Hounds will meet on the following dates:—January 22nd, Jackal Club; January 25th, Parla; January 29th, Cross Roads; February 1st, Sahar Hill; February 5th, Rifle Butts; February 8th, Sahar Village; February 12th, Santa Cruz; and February 15th, Cross Roads.

THE JAMSETJEE BUNDER INCIDENT.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry regarding the death of Gunga a girl, aged ten months, the daughter of a Municipal sweeper residing at Lower Colaba. The deceased had been drowned in Jamsetjee Bunder on the 10th instant. The circumstances under which the mother Sockoo had fallen into the Bunder with her two children including the deceased have been reported. After some further evidence was recorded the jury returned an open verdict.

MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS, agents for various insurance companies, have sent us very fine picture card calendars for 1903. The Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg have a calendar ingeniously fixed to an illustration of a fire in Hamburg and a fire engine and escape in action, and on the other side of the street the building of the Company in a flourishing condition. Another is a combined excellent blotter and calendar for the issue of which nine companies are responsible. A third represents the Northern Assurance Fire and Life, the head offices of which are in London and Aberdeen. All three are free from the reproach of gaudiness and look well on the office or study wall.

KILLED BY A BULLOCK CART.—Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest, on Saturday, at the Morgue, relative to the death of Gunesh Lala, aged twenty-five years, a hamal in the employ of the Bombay Municipality. About a week ago, while a Municipal cart was being driven out of the Municipal stables at Jail Road, the bullocks took fright and bolted. The driver, Mahadoo, lost control of the animals and fell off his seat. The bullocks continued their wild career along Jail Road knocking down the deceased who was walking along the road, and one of the wheels passed over him causing injuries to his legs. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injuries, which did not then appear to be serious, were attended to and he was allowed to go home. Two days after fever set in, the deceased grew worse, and died. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DR. CUTHBERT HALL AT THE PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOLS.—Dr. Cuthbert Hall, who has been lecturing in Bombay for some days on the philosophy of religion, visited the Parsee Girls' Schools Association's School in the Fort on Thursday, when he was cordially received by Khan Bahadur D. R. Caichgar, Messrs. Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama, Sorabjee Edulјee Warden, and K R. Cama, who showed him over the different classes and explained to him the principles on which the children were educated. Dr. Hall, having looked into the training which is given to the girls and in the higher classes of the school, expressed himself much satisfied with the system of education imparted, and considered the school a model one. He expressed his thanks for the opportunity given him of seeing the working of the school, and then left the premises.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ANOTHER ALLEGED FORGERY CASE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at an adjourned Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Saturday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and a common jury.

Laheruchand Dayabhai, Sorabjee Dadabhai Bhabha, Dewabai woman, Nemchand Hemchund, Khimjee Mowjee, and Ratanlal Rangildas stood charged on fourteen different counts with instituting false charge of criminal breach of trust against a Hindu, named Gabruchand Vastachand, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, and forging certain documents and fraudulently using them as genuine, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the several offences.

Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown; Mr. Davar, with Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for accused No. 1; Mr. Wadia for No. 2; Mr. Pandit for Nos. 3 and 4; and Mr. Jinnah for Nos. 5 and 6.

Lalu Harilal, cross-examined by Mr. Davar, said he had been to Mr. Kapadia Pleader with Gordhan Gopal and Bhabha. Mr. Kapadia asked him questions, and witness said he was not willing to take out a warrant against Gabruchand. Gordhan had told witness that, if he joined them, he would get a fourth of the proceeds.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said that he knew Bhabha through Gordhan.

Chunilal Petamber, examined by Mr. Jardine, said that two years ago he was taken by Bhabha to Mr. Kapadia's office. Lalu and Ratanlal were also present. It was at Gordhan's suggestion that he went to Bhabha. He was taken to Mr. Kapadia for giving evidence and taking out a warrant against Gabruchand.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said he declined to give evidence, but still he went to Mr. Kapadia's office. He was a partner with his uncle, but he was not turned out of the partnership. He did not write promissory notes in the name of the firm. He was not prosecuted for forgery, and did not know that warrants were issued against him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said that Bhabha told him that a warrant was to be issued against Gabruchand in regard to cheating, and asked him of he would give evidence, but witness declined to do so.

Mr. N. G. Velinker, Pleader, examined by Mr. Jardine, said that Shahaboodin came to see him in May, 1901, with regard to the issue of a warrant against one Gabruchand. He was accompanied by Bhabha and Tribhowan Laljee. The warrant was to be issued on the ground of Shahaboodin being cheated of certain ornaments. A box was also brought to him, and he was informed that it contained spurious ornaments. Witness was requested to open the box, and he told them to take it to a solicitor. Subsequently Bhabha and Shahaboodin came to him, and witness asked them questions and drew up an information, which was presented to Mr. Kursondas Chhubildas.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said Gordhan Gopal was a professional bailor. When Shahaboodin came to witness he had no suspicions that it was a false case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said he knew Bhabha not as a law agent, but as a hanger on litigants.

Shahaboodin Roshankhan, who described himself as an estate broker, said in answer to Mr. Jardine that he had brought a false complainant against Gabruchand and another. He was instigated by Bhabha and Gordhan Gopal to make the false complainant.

The pledge note was not signed by Gabruchand, but it was forged by Bhabha. He and Laberuchand had paid all the expenses of the complainant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said he did not maintain himself by bringing false charges. His average income from brokerage business per year was Rs. 1,000. Since he had taken up the case he had not earned a single pie. The year before he had made Rs. 2,000 by procuring loans for persons on personal security. Witness declined to disclose the names of those persons. The accused had selected him for the purpose of getting the work done quickly. Gordhan, when he wanted witness's assistance, said he wanted the thing done for his friend the first accused. Witness wanted to see the man, and after the first accused was shown to him, witness was satisfied and undertook to do the work. Bhabha was also there, and it was arranged that a box of brass ornaments should be prepared. The box was made up, it was sealed at Bhabha's place. Witness received about Rs. 175 from Gordhan and Bhabha, and the first accused gave him on two occasions Rs. 7 in all. Witness was not prosecuted for cheating, and no Multani had taken out a warrant against him in respect of an offence similar to that with which he had charged Gabruchand. Witness was not arrested at the instance of a Multani.

The court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

ALLEGED CONCEALMENT OF A WOMAN.

Mr. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, in October last, acquitted and discharged Kalo Dil Mahomed, who was charged with concealing or detaining the wife of the complainant Abdul Rezak Bola.

An appeal by the complainant was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

Mr. H. C. Coyajee and Mr. A. N. M. Vijayaker appeared for the accused.

Mr. Dracup, in his finding in the case, said the fact of marriage being an essential element in the offence charged, the first point for consideration was whether the evidence adduced by the prosecution satisfactorily proved the marriage of complainant with the girl Hasmuth. Complainant stated that he was married to Hasmuth eight years ago at a place called Dawadavar. Five other witnesses also deposed to the marriage. It was alleged that the marriage was performed by one Chedomia, who was neither a mullah nor a Kazi, but only a fakir or priest; that the "sigha" was not recited on the occasion, nor did it appear that the "akd" was performed. In the case of Budal Axrat (I. L. R., Cal, 19, page 79) Mr. Justice Ameer Ali held that, without the "sigha" being recited or the "akd" performed there could be no marriage. Then again the evidence as to the witnesses to the marriage was of a conflicting nature. In view of these circumstances, and in the absence of any satisfactory evidence as to the customs and form of marriage followed by the community to which the parties belonged, Mr. Dracup was of opinion that the evidence produced by the prosecution was insufficient to prove the validity of the marriage of complainant and Hasmuth. This being so, Mr. Dracup said it was unnecessary to consider the other evidence as to the concealment or detention of Hasmuth by the accused, who was accordingly acquitted under Section 258 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

For the accused it was urged that the Magistrate erred in law in holding that the evidence did not sufficiently establish the validity of the marriage. The Magistrate's opinion, it was argued, as to the essentials of a valid marriage among the Mahomedans was erroneous in law, and had led to a failure of justice. The Magistrate had not considered the fact that the requirements of a valid marriage among the sect to which the parties belonged had been satisfied; and that the complainant and Hasmuth has been living together for the last two years. The magistrate should have taken into consideration the conduct of the accused and of Hasmuth subsequent to the enticement as evidencing their knowledge of the existence and validity of the marriage.

Their lordships summarily dismissed the appeal and declined to interfere unless Government preferred an appeal (Section 417, Criminal Procedure Code.)

LIPTONS AT THE DELHI DURBAR.

MESSRS. LIPTON having supplied their famous teas and coffees to many of the troops, to H. E. the Viceroy, and to his Excellency's guests in No. 1 Visitors' Camp, besides large quantities for general consumption through their local agents, erected a very handsome Kiosk as a showroom at the Junction of the Rajpur and Alipur Roads. This was very attractively got up, displaying to great advantage their well-known manufactures, and was daily visited by large numbers of people who were each presented with booklet containing some artistic photographs as a souvenir of the Coronation. In the evening Lipton's Kiosk was brilliantly illuminated by acetylene gas, and, as the neighbourhood was imperfectly lighted, it became quite a landmark to belated travellers, especially on such occasions as the nights of the fireworks and the State Ball, when it was illuminated almost until the morning light broke. On the Durbar Railway also they had sole advertising rights, and as the trains steamed into the stations the eye was arrested with large but not inartistic posters advising all and sundry to purchase Liptons, the best teas obtainable, these posters being much more prominent than the names of the stations and relieving their otherwise barren appearance.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient, and most hygienic of all Soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery, and saves the skin in a pure, refreshed, and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE following are the results of the races sailed on Saturday afternoon:—

YACHTS HANDICAP (CLASS A) RACE—Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of boats.	Time Al'ces. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Forella	Scr	Messrs C P R Scovell, and J H Ireland	4 59 19	1 44 19
Stella	3 40	Lt-Col Boyd	5 0 0	1 41 20
Melody	5 8	Mr Bernard Triggs	5 20 40	2 0 32
Sapphire	1 28	Capt Muter and Mr R H Hopkins	5 1 46	1 45 18
Turquoise	2 12	Mr C A R Crommelin	Did not start	

Time-limit—6 p.m.

Course No. 5—8·8 miles. Wind N W by W. Strength fresh. 1st prize won by Stella.

YACHTS HANDICAP (CLASS B) RACE—Sailed at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'ces M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time H. M. S.
Pixie	3 17	Mr E R Smetham	4 31 3	1 27 46
Dalriada	9 30	Capt J B Macfadyen	5 7 49	1 58 19
Sayonara	3 48	Mr W W Petrie	4 47 54	1 44 6
Trixie	3 48	Mr A M Monteath	Did not start	
Mannikin	3 10	Officers, R A	4 41 22	1 38 12
Janetta	1 16	Officers, R E	4 27 16	1 26 0
Isca	Scr	Mr E Faulkner	4 30 12	1 30 12

Time-limit 6 p.m.

Course No. 6 (reverses)—7·6 miles. Wind N W by W. Strength fresh. 1st prize won by Janetta, and 2nd prize won by Pixie.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE—Sailed at 2-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Titmouse	Major Pollard and Mr J S Milne	5 24 48	2 39 48
Clutha	Capt Lamb	5 17 34	2 32 34
Tomtit	Dr Gibson	5 3 41	2 18 41
Lapwing	Mr E C Richards	5 30 57	2 45 57
Meg	Mr C H Byrne	4 55 17	2 10 17

Time-limit 6 p.m.

Course No. 14—8·5 miles. Wind N W by W. 1st prize won by Meg, and 2nd prize won by Tomtit.

SHIP'S BOATS (FANCY RIG) RACE—Sailed at 2-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'ce M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected time. H M S
H M S Magdala's 28' Cutter	Scr	Lt J C Powles, R N	4 29 17	1 59 7
H M S Abysinia's 27' Cutter	2 24	Mr P Morrison, R N	4 40 38	2 8 4
H M S Abysinia's 28' Cutter	Scr	Mr I M Wallis, R N	Did not finish,	
H M S Highflyer's 30' Gig	4 48	Comdr G Luard RN	4 59 19	2 24 31
H M S Renown's 30' Cutter	Scr	Mr J Myers, R N	4 33 28	2 3 28

Time-limit 6.

Course No. 9—9·6 miles. Wind N W by W. Strength fresh. 1st prize won by H M S Magdala's 28' Cutter and 2nd prize won by H M S Renown's 30' Cutter.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 19.

Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice.

Foran Exparte Decree.

680-02—In person—Cooverjee Jamshedjee Daruwalla and others vs Framji Hiraji Pavri and another—Crawford B and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

353-02—Framjee and D—Hoosenbhoy Ahmedbhoy and another vs Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack—Khunderao and S. Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

652-02—Kanga and P—Maganlal Vijbhokhandas vs Sittaram Nuthmal—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

759-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

760-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

761-01—In person—Vardhaman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

22-03—Thakurdas and Co.—Bai Mehivabai Alias Nanabai widow vs Mathuradas Gordhandas and others—Crawford B and Co, and B. K. and G.

302-02—Khunderao and S.—Bhavaniram Saheb and another vs Gulabi widow and others—K. B. Mehta and S. M.

363-02—H. Raghavaya—Shamoorewai Widow vs Kallidas Kalyanjee and another—D. D. Romer and M. and B.

198-01—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath Dhurandhar vs Rakhmabai alias Angoolibai, widow and others—M J and H. C L and O and B Raghavaya.

317-02—Bicknell M and M—Sir L H Griffin and others vs The Hon Mr Daji Abaji Khare—Thakurdas and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For judgment in the matter of taxed bill of costs.

112-02—Bicknell M and M—Sapoorjee Nusservanjee Parekh and another vs Merwanjee Hormusjee Mody and others—Crawford B and Co.

For judgment of application.

In the matter of Ardeshir Rustamjee Divecha, deceased. Crawford B and Co—Jehangir Rustamjee Divecha, applicant, Bai Kukibai and another, Petitioners—Sorabjee and J.

Long Causes

750-01—Crawford B and Co—Hurgowandas Jugjiwandas and others vs Anpurnabai widow and others—R P Mehta Part heard

202-02—Thakurdas and Co—The Jairam Mills Ltd vs The Commercial Union Assurance Co—Craigie L and O. Part heard.

For a decree absolute

79-02—Matubhai J and M—Ratanlal Brijmohanlal Tolat vs Harishanker Manaji and others—Smetham B and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Lalloobhoy vs Dayal Mowji and others—Kanga and P and Tyabji D and Co. Part heard.

670-01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Thakersey and others vs Mugniram Dhunji—Payne G S and M.

60-00—Thakordas and Co—Dewkavahu vs Hiravahu widow and others—Little and Co and Thakurdas and Co.

547-0—Dikshit and D—Hari Ramchundra Bhatvadekar vs Narayen Ramchundra Pendse—Bhaishanker K and G.

837-00—Shamrao and M—Maneckchund Kapurchund vs Ruttonjee Rustomjee Cooper—Sorabjee and J.

813-01—Bicknell M and M—Jamnadas Morarjee and another vs The Sun Mills—Malvi H and M.

705-01—Edgelow G and W—Choonilal Nihalchund vs Rajbhoy Lookmanjee and another.

273-02—Pestonjee R and K—Rehimtula Vallimahomed vs Luxmon Babajee Ante—K B Mehta.

490-00—Shamrao and M—Gungadhur Juggonnath Shirvadkar vs The Bombay Banking Co—Dikshit and D.

692-02—Little and Co—Suleman Cassum Hajee Mehta vs Hajee Abdoola Ali—Mantri and B.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th January.

1. "F" and "G" Companies will parade to-day (Monday) the 19th instant, at St. Mary's College grounds at 8-15 p.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes, with Rifles and side arms.

2. "A," "B," "C," and "D" Companies will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Thursday next, the 22nd instant, at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes with Rifles and side arms.

3. The Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Coorla from the 2nd to 7th February, 1903, both days inclusive. Prospectus of the Meeting can be obtained at Head-quarters. Entries should be made as early as possible to the Sergt-Major at Head-quarters.

4. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 4379 Lce-Corpl F J Good, F Company, from the 15th January to the 5th March 1903.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th January.

1. Detail—Orderly Sergt for the week:—

No. 1 Company—Sergt R B Lenahan, next for duty Sergt D A Pinder.

No. 2 Company—Sergt W Ewing, next for duty Sergt A H Muir.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound).

Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-quarters).

Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.

3. Br D J Harvie, has been transferred to the Reserve as Gunner from the 17th instant.

4. The following transfer has been ordered:—Dr E E Tooth from No. 1 to No. 3 Company from the 15th instant.

5. Leave of absence for 6 months from the 1st December 1902 has been granted to Gunner G B Brown.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th December 1902, on 1,643·19 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,42,000	3,35,000	7,000	4,84,000
Or per mile of Railway	87	204	4	295
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	28,68,588	59,50,833	1,20,889	89,40,110
Total for 17 weeks	30,10,588	62,85,833	1,27,689	91,24,110
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,22,931	3,58,833	5,111	4,89,142
Per mile of Ry. do.	75	218	3	296
Total to corresponding date do.	33,90,223	73,37,021	1,57,021	1,08,85,193

Decrease for the week ... Rs 2,142
Do to date ... " 14,61,683

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Portuguese gunboat Mandovy, Captain J L de Rego, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Goa.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3,438 tons, Captain Stone, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Duke of York, 1,972 tons, Captain F G Lane, will sail to-day, for Fleetwood, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Elsa, 1,701 tons, Captain P Seronwandt, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta, with a cargo of duty-paid salt.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart, 3,554 tons, Captain J A MacPherson, sailed on Saturday, for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Perth, 2,578 tons, Captain D Morrison, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 15th January, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, 3,316 tons, Captain S R Hartley, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and Mr K M Munji and 20 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Moravia, 2,268 tons, Captain Celhuber, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Trieste via Karachi, with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed on Saturday, for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major J H Curtis, Major R Kippell, Mr H S Lawrence, Mr Dimitradi, Mr E Lee, and 96 deck.

THE Wilson Line steamer Dido, 2,127 tons, Captain G E Pickering, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Hull, 13th December, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Houlton, Mr Humphrey, Mr Macnamara and Master, and Miss Chappell.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 15th January, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain Langstaff, Lieut Murphy, Lieut Walker, Mrs Gordon, two sisters of charity, Mr G C Desinier, Miss G Sayers, Mr E M Jewanjee and 1 9 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Company's steamer Valetta, 2913 tons, Captain W B Palmer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, 30th December, via intermediate ports with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Anderson, Mr Robinson, Mr A P James, Mr R Coxon, Rev S Alnutt, Mr and Mrs Brice, Miss Hunter, Miss Findel, Miss Butt, Mrs Hewett, Mr Moss, Mr and Mrs Gold, and Capt Richardson.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Rowsell	Indian Marine
R I M S Mayo	Fletcher	Royal I Marine
Richard Grech	178	I Government
H M S Lapwing	Lt Comdr Armstrong	Royal Navy
Ceylon	Capt A Channer	R N Ceylon Govt L S Steamer

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer	Capt A H Christian	Flagship
H M S Renown	Capt A M Farquhar	Cruiser
H M S Red Breast	Lt Comdr G C Quygle	Royal Navy
H M S Cossack	Comdr Cartwright	Royal Navy
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	...
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	...
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr F C Vaughan R N	...
4 Torpedo Boats	...	...

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 17.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Aljafar Schr	65	Nacoda			H S Sidick
Massilia	2744	Cockman			P & O Co
Safari	1483	Tepe			A Strandes
Parramatta	2854	Fox			P & O Co
Pemba	986	Whitehead			M M & Co
Baron Fairlie	2373	Goudey			K N & Co
Xenia	3031	Obaling			W & A G & Co
Kirkfield	2290	Watson			
Belford		Metcalfe			H Montocheff
Dean	958	Hamilton			E Latham & Co
Kistna	524	Brownran			M M & Co
Carthage	2493	Jephson			P & O Co
Vulcan	2207	Carter			W & A G & Co
Kilva	1553	Hirst			M M & Co
Bengal	2741	Valentine			P & O Co
Fultala	2692	Lidale			M M & Co
Beatrice	2139	Randall			Captain
Clan Cumming	3108	Miller			F M & Co
Melbourne	2432	Ross			Standard Oil Co
Gaikwar	2737	Legg			T M & Co
Ellora	1494	Forbes			M M & Co
Chindwara	1502	MacLean			M M & Co
Terrier	1008	Brunni			R Steuart & Co
Nevassa	1945	Tyrrell			M M & Co
Clan Shaw	2503	Summer			F M & Co
City of Perth	2578	Morrison			K N & Co
Arabia	4167	Parfitt			P & O S N Co
Dido		Pickering			F M & Co
Morovia					A L S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
A	Clan Macdonald	3113	Harrison	Dunkirk	19-1	F M & Co
B	Eiffel Tower	2106	Case	Terieste	20-1	F Muir & Co
C&R	Darius	2129	Miller	Australia	20-1	R S & Co
D&E	Urlana	3334	Allen	Stream	18-1	M M & Co
F	Lynalder	1061	Waring	Antwerp	23-1	K N & Co
G	Khalif	1045	Kappistaller	Zanzibar	3-2	A Strandes
H&J	Tugela	2147	Schlossmann	Havre	24-1	F M & Co
K	Lord Kelvin	2232	Steel	Hull	24-1	M M & Co
L	Naseri	912	Lorne	R S Ports	24-1	B & P S N Co
M	Haldari	2300	Hill	Jeddah	20-1	B & P S N Co
O	Arara	2481	Williamson	Rotterdam	19-1	R A Willis
P	Duke of York	1972	Lane	Fleetwood	22-1	R A Willis
Q	Otterspool	1840	Turner	Hull	24-1	T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Ponani	552	Mohmed	Bhownagar	17 1	Shep'd & Co
Sabarmati	514	E rahim	Karachi	17-1	Do

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Kola	497	Rickford	Karachi	20-1	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From
17	Arabia s	Parfitt	Aden, Jan 12
	City of Perth s	Morrison	Karachi, Jan 15
	Kola s	Rickfort	Karachi, Jan 15
	Clan Shaw s	Summerfelt	Glasgow, Dec 13
	Dido s	Pickering	Hull, Dec 13
	Moravia s	Celhuber	Triest via Karachi
	Mandovy (Port Gun Bo t)	Rego	Goa
18	Hoseinee s	Hughes	Karachi, Jan 15
	Hooldana s	Brown	Calcutta, Jan 4
	Valetta s	Palmer	Shanghai, Dec 20

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
17	Capri s	Belsito	Hongkong
	Afghanistan s	Hudson	Persian Gulf
	Elsa s	Schoonwadt	Calcutta
	Oriental s	Tillard	Aden
	Dumra s	Robertson	Karachi
	Clan Urquhart s	MacPherson	Marseilles
	Okara s	Stone	Calcutta
	Shirala s	Hartley	Calcutta, &c

THE steamer Duke of York, Captain Lane, obtained her port clearance on Saturday, for Fleetwood.

THE following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer City of Perth, for Marseilles.
" Naseri, for Persian Gulf.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

(STEAMER MOVEMENTS.)

PLYMOUTH, JANUARY 16.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s Egypt arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JANUARY 18.

The P. and O. Mail steamer India from London and German mail steamer Frederich der Grosse from Bremen arrived.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—25 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co: 23 bales wool, J Moolchund; 100 bales wool, H A M Oosman; 150 bales cotton waste, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—2,000 cwt cottonseed, J A Begbie and Co; 150 cwt wild mace, R Dossa and Co; 10 casks Indian condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 10 hogsheads chutney, Framjee Nowrojee.

FOR HULL.

Lord Kelvin s—2,000 cwt wheat Narayandas Sunderjee and Co; 4,000 cwt maize, E D Sassoon and Co; 28,520 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 5,000 cwt cotton seed, W Becher

Otterspool s—2,000 cwt cottonseed, W Becher; 309 cwt cotton seed, N Amritlal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lynalder s—200 cwt massur, Tyabjee and Co; 1,000 cwt castor seed, L Caramchund; 2,001 cwt castorseed, John Fachiri; 301 bales hemp, Purshotam Bhimjee.

FOR DUNKIRK

Shahristan s—1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4,008 cwt maize and 4,872 cwt cottonseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 1,000 cwt maize, W Becher; 440 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Clan Macdonald s—1,32 cwt rapeseed and 600 cwt linseed Tyabjee and Co; 300 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 1,000 cwt maize, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwt cotton seed, John Fachiri; 2,000 cwt castorseed, Italian Colonial Trading Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Tugela s—502 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Stuart and Co; 2000 cwts rapeseed, Ernst, and Co; 600 cwts horns, N Fatehally and Co; 1597 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Perth s—1990 cwts poppyseed and 4018 cwts linseed, 6000 cwts maize, 4018 cwts rapeseed, 45864 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Tottenham s—208 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2300 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 4000 cwts castorseed, 7955 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Eiffel Tower s—1010 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

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Eiffel Tower s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

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Bengal s—778 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 600 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co; 1,000 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1903.

THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

THE Manchurian Railway is not yet supposed to be fit for traffic, but the sections between Kharbin and Port Arthur have been open for a year now. According to a recent traveller there are no first-class carriages on the line, and the second, third, and fourth classes are only very slightly dissimilar in general equipment. The seats are narrow, unshaped, hard, and dirty, such as are met with in fourth class military transport cars in European Russia. The carriages are apparently never properly cleaned and are dirty throughout. There is neither order nor authority among the staff, and if the truth were known, it is not the Tchunguses and Chinese who are solely responsible for the system of wholesale robbery which obtains from one end of the Manchurian Railway to the other. Complaints are altogether futile. The administrative personnel, guards, and conductors pay no respect whatever to the passengers of whom they seem to be absolutely independent. Yet, according to an official document just published, the receipts for the first four months working—before the line was officially inaugurated—were well over a million roubles, of which nearly two hundred thousand roubles were for passengers. It is also estimated that the railway carried, besides the goods and passengers accounted for in the above figures, nearly half a million roubles' worth of freight for the Russian Government in the four months. It was asserted some time ago that the rails were too light and would have to be relaid. But this is now shown by a Moscow correspondent to be incorrect. Very much heavier rails have, as a matter of fact, been laid through Manchuria than were laid on the Siberian Railway, and the rails in Manchuria are one-third heavier than those in common use in European Russia. As to stations, we are told the Russian is not exacting, and what serves all the requirements of one can easily be knocked together in a few days. Railway promoters, as a rule, make the large cities of the country in which they are operating their objective, for the very obvious reason that where the population is, there is the possibility of trade and profit. But the Russians in Manchuria have another idea. Their plan is to bring the towns to the railway rather than take the railway to the towns. It seems at first sight a rather short-sighted policy, but it is a means to an end which is not affected in the slightest degree by any possibility of immediate profit. Throughout the construction of her railways in Manchuria Russia has acted upon the fixed principle of avoiding existing towns, and of taking her railroads several miles away from them.

It is, of course, very easy to see what occurs when this is done. In the natural course of events new towns spring up along the line of the railway, and the Russian Government takes care that in all cases these towns are purely Russian. All other elements are carefully excluded. Kharbin is the latest of these Russian towns. Descriptions recently sent to the Russian papers say that it is already planned out. It is to have a spacious church of beautiful design, which will be visible on all sides for a great distance. "About it," says the "Novoe Vremya," "is a spacious square, already planted with trees, and on its sides are handsome brick buildings, with straight streets, of which the roadways are laid with broken brick, and the wide trottoirs are lined with poles for the telegraph, the telephone, and electric lighting power; in a word all the chic of Europe which has never before been seen in Manchuria." Houses are rising like mushrooms, it is said, and everything is being done to raise the prestige of Russia in the East. The only thing which really surprises one in respect of this lavish display of Russian civilization and wealth is that side by side with it there should be allowed to exist the evidences of Russian poverty. The Government protected vodka shop is as conspicuous as the church erected by Government, and the class which frequents the former institution, and which wastes the money it may have earned in the far away land of the East upon it, is quickly becoming far more numerous than the class which visits the latter and adheres to the rites and doctrines taught therein. Consequently, notwithstanding the electric light, the railway, and the many other attributes of highest civilization which the Russians are bringing with them into Manchuria, they are not obtaining for themselves the most enviable of reputations even amongst the Chinese, and it is doubtful whether all their elaborate preparations will result in anything but the assumption of an enormous responsibility without the power to carry it through.

But to return to the Railway, the "Standard's" Moscow correspondent gives two cogent reasons why the line cannot be thrown open to the world. The first is that Russia has succeeded in bluffing the world into the belief of the civilising influence of her advance into Oriental countries, and of the pleasure and profit to be derived in particular from this railway across two continents. The other reason is that Russia is busy completing her military dispositions to secure what she has seized in the Far East, and she wants her railway for the use which it was, like all Russian lines, primarily constructed to fulfil. The Railway is built on Chinese territory under the provisions of a treaty by which China may take over the line by purchase. It is provided that on the expiration of eighty years from the completion of the line and the inauguration of the Railway as a running concern, the Railway and all Railway property shall pass without payment to the Chinese Government, and that the Chinese Government shall have the right, at the expiration of thirty-six years from the inauguration of the Railway as a going concern to take it over on payment. The Moscow correspondent surmises that if the commercial nations of the world, with their firm policy of the Open Door, found Russia incapable of managing an important Railway running through non-Russian territory, means would be discovered of taking the management out of her hands and placing it in the care of those who better understand the working of great lines. Or, possibly, China with the financial aid of the commercial foreigner might enter into possession of the line. It is to avoid either of these contingencies that Russia has adopted a policy of postponements. The constructors of the line point to engineering difficulties on various sections, and of the necessity of excavating tunnels which will take them years to complete. But the real explanation, we believe, is to be found in the words of the Moscow correspondent to whose communication we would draw attention: Russia postpones the opening of the Railway at least until she is ready to speak with arms in her hands when the world must either accept her views or use force—either the moral force of an irresistible coalition or the actual strife of war. Mr. Henry Norman expressed this view in his work on "All the Russias" last year, and warned the Powers against their tendency to slumber.

THE SHAN STATES AND THE DURBAR. THE most striking figures at the great Durbar were the Shan Chieftains. Men who walk about like golden pagodas would arrest attention in any part of the world, and the Shan Chiefs impressed even the magnificently attired Indian Princes. The Sawbwas and Myozas were undoubtedly pleased with the sensation they created, and on the day of the Viceroy's departure there was no more self-satisfied personage among the glittering crowd at the station than the leading Chief from Upper Burma. Solomon in all his glory never looked like a pagoda, and there was an air of conscious pride about the golden Shan as he introduced himself to many of the Indian Rulers that seemed to invite envy of his appearance. But there is a dark lining to the picturesque golden garb of the Shan as there is a gloomy background to the display made by many of the Indian Chiefs. A writer in a Rangoon contemporary draws attention to the administration of the Shan States, and with reference to the show made by the Sabwas at Delhi declares that it means increased taxation for their subjects. The revenue raising methods of the Shan Chiefs are sublimely Oriental. We are supposed to safeguard the people from oppressive taxation by requiring each chief to submit an annual financial budget. But budgets are statements which rulers whose first idea is to secure as much money for their personal use as they can, fail to understand. They are made out after a fashion, but British officials in the States are few, and the accuracy of the budgets cannot be secured. They do not represent all the methods of raising revenue nor do they quite indicate how it is spent. Legitimate taxation is not the only means of filling the State treasury. A wealthy man, we are told, is very chary of parading his prosperity, as that is enough to at once bring some official down on him with a demand for a sum of money. It is generally called a "loan," and if the rich man be a wise man he pays with the best grace he can. This form of levy though not practised by all the Chiefs is, we are assured, by no means rare. Government encourages the States to carry out works of public utility, but some of these undertakings appear to be simply pretexts for entering large sums on the expenditure side of the budget. The Durbar at Delhi has involved the raising and removal of a great deal of money from the Shan States, where, as in many of the Native States of India, it is badly needed; but it seems a curious commentary for the Rangoon writer to suggest that the Shan Chiefs should, therefore, be abolished. If there had been no Chiefs, he urges, they would not have had to be sent to the Durbar, and the consequent expenditure would have been spared and the States saved from extra taxation. But if there had been no Durbar there would also have been no necessity to despatch the Chiefs from Upper Burma to Delhi; and a good many other States in the Indian Empire would have been spared the extra burdens which the great gathering has undoubtedly imposed on them.

THE MALAY STATES. AN interesting paper has been read recently on the subject of the Malay Peninsula before the Royal Colonial Institute by Mr. Hugh Clifford, whose descriptions of Malaya have previously shown him to be an authority on the subject. Discussing the problem of the tin industry, Mr. Clifford gives us some far more encouraging reading than has been recently written in regard to it. To all intents and purposes the only one real industry of the Malay States is that of tin mining, and without their tin mines the Malay States would be absolutely devoid of significance in the East, for they have no other source of wealth at the present time or, at any rate, no other source of revenue which would replace the present industry. As Mr. Clifford points out, there have been lately many prophecies that the prosperity which Malaya has enjoyed will come to a speedy end, and that with the vanishing of the tin-industry will vanish Malaya as a Far Eastern entity. But it is agreeable to find a prophet who sees better things than this. Mr. Clifford thinks that such an event as the closing of the tin mines is in the last degree improbable, and he is also of opinion that so long as the tin deposits continue to give the results which are being obtained from them now, so long will they uphold the prosperity of the Malay Peninsula in spite of the discovery and development of new tin fields in other parts of the world. At any rate, Government is taking such precautions as will allow the Peninsula of Malay an opportunity of recovering from any such shock to its economic basis as would result from the failure of its tin industry. Attention has recently been turned to the forests of Malay, and a Forest Department has at length been established on the lines of that in this country. It seems strange at first sight when one considers what a wonderful wealth of timber these forests possess, that some attempt has not been made before now to preserve them and to get out of them their worth and value. They will yield large quantities of gutta-percha and rattan, and though these, as Mr. Clifford states, have been recklessly exploited by the natives in the past, the new regime of the forests will doubtless result in a far more profitable industry and in an increase of the output without such wanton damage as has been going on. In fact there appears to be every reason to believe that in the future Malay's prosperity will increase rather than decrease, and that the doleful prospects which have appeared to stare its administrators in the face of late will give place to a future of wealth and much increased productive capacity.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SURPRISE. Mr. Chamberlain has just had a strange experience of how rapidly time's whirligig brings its own revenges. There was a report that the Colonial Secretary had been assassinated, and instantly the bourses of Paris and Berlin were seriously affected. Mr. Chamberlain appears to have been surprised. At Johannesburg he observed with a touch of grim humour that he thought Berlin and Paris were the last places where news of his death would occasion depression. That, at any rate, would have been the case three years ago. In Germany and France the name of Chamberlain was then the most bitterly execrated, and the mob would have exulted had the assassin ended his life. The effect on the foreign financial markets would probably have been the reverse of depressing, for the events of exactly three years ago were not cheering to Great Britain. Sir George White had repulsed the Boer assault at Ladysmith after being "very hard pressed," but Buller still found his way blocked, while the disaster of Spionkop lay before him. The result of the operations in other parts of the field were not encouraging, and the British public began to ask itself whether the task before the country might not be too great. On the Continent the feeling was one of exultation at England's difficulties, and it is true that many of our Teuton and Gallic friends "watched to see us drown." The feeling is considerably different now; and to the German financiers Mr. Chamberlain appears as the saviour of the situation. He has helped to pull the chestnuts out of the fire; his policy has thrown South Africa open to the German, and he has not been hard on the Mining Companies in which Germans and Hollanders are so heavily interested. The rush of foreigners to South Africa immediately after the war indicated their appreciation of the enlarged opportunities furnished by the new order in the Transvaal; and it would be strange indeed if the suggestion of harm to the man who has done so much on their behalf did not create concern and alarm among the financial operators of Paris and Berlin.

THE Viceroy visited Arrah on Friday and saw the famous house which was so heroically defended during the Mutiny. His Excellency also went to see the church built by Government to commemorate the relief. The Viceroy arrived at Bankipore in the evening and put up at the Commissioner's house.

ON Thursday Lord Curzon made an inspection of some of the famous ruins of Gaya, visiting the shrine at Budh Gaya and meeting a number of Buddhist pilgrims from Burma, Ceylon and Lhassa. In the course of his visit his Excellency received an address from the Gaya Municipality, and took the opportunity to draw a lesson in unity and good-fellowship from the recent Durbar. He compared British rule in India with that of Asoka, and averred that both empires were founded on the same principles of justice and religious toleration.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught set out from Malakand on Thursday morning to visit Chakdara where they had breakfast with the officers of the Fort. The Royal party were shown round the defences and works of the new bridge and then returned to Malakand, where they bade farewell to their hosts. They reached Dargai in time for luncheon, and afterwards took the train for Nowshera and Rawalpindi.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Rawalpindi on Friday, and were met by Sir Bindon Blood and all the officers of the garrison and Staff. In the course of the day his Royal Highness inspected the defences, while the Duchess of Connaught drove round the station to see what changes had taken place in their absence.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Kitchener arrived at Dera Ismael Khan on Friday morning accompanied by General Egerton, and after spending the night at Dera Ismael, was to start on Saturday morning for a brief round of the Tonk, Wano, and Bannu frontier.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM of Hyderabad purposes making a short stay in Bombay. He arrives on the 24th instant.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer Arabia, from Europe, were Lord Kensington, Sir J. Lambert, Major the Hon. H. L. Napier, Hon. Isabel Edwards, and Sir E. Lacon.

WE regret to hear from Delhi of a collision between some men of the Welsh Regiment and some native Policemen near the Ridge on the night of the 9th instant, in which one of the native Policemen concerned was killed.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the separation of the offices of Judge and Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts hitherto combined in one appointment, and Mr. J. E. Phillimore, I.C.S. has been appointed to be Judge of the Assam Valley Districts.

On the 14th instant—just three years after the foundations were started—took place the final inspection and opening of the Turtipar bridge on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, the second great span now thrown across the Gogra river. Another great highway of the past that from Benares to the north has thus come to be replaced by the iron road. The bridge, which is 3,912 feet long, consists of 18 spans of steel girders, and its construction may be said to have involved an exceptional variety of demands on engineering science and practice. The management and the Board at Home are to be congratulated on the completion of a work that should add considerably to the reputation of the Company which has grappled so successfully with so big a job.

IT is notified that land is to be taken up in certain villages in the Noakhali district for the extension to Ighakhali of the Noakhali-Bengal Railway. This is an extension of the line from Laksham on the Assam-Bengal Railway which is now under construction by a Branch Line Company with capital raised in England without any guarantee. The railway to Ighakhali is to be completed by the 30th June, 1904, and the Company is authorised to pay interest out of capital up to that date at 3 1-2 per cent. The Noakhali district is a triangle of deltaic country lying between the Assam-Bengal, as it runs from Chandpur to Chittagong, and the sea coast. The tract is one of the most thickly populated of Bengal, and has rapidly advanced in the scale of civilisation during the last ten years. It is estimated that in normal years the district produces twice the quantity of rice that is required for local consumption, and large quantities of betelnuts and cocoanuts are also grown for export, the district is, however, subject to cyclones and the tidal bores which sweep up the Megna. Railway communication will open up this fertile corner but hitherto isolated of the Gangetic delta and provide an outlet for its surplus production.

THE INVASION OF CANADA.

AMERICAN RUSH ACROSS THE BORDER.

(BY ROBERT DONALD.)

TEN years ago there were over two million Canadians in the United States. Long before the next ten years are over there will be quite two million Americans in Canada.

There is no check to the influx of farmers from the North-western States. It is estimated that the emigrants to Canada this year will number 75,000 at least, half of them Americans. During the financial year recently ended they numbered 68,000.

This new development in the awakening of what an American Consul picturesquely described as "The Sleeping Empire Beyond" is leading to new problems, commercial and political. The farmers, writes Mr. Robert Donald in the "Daily Express" who are selling their lands in Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, and other north-western States are not going to Canada as temporary residents; they are going to stay and in a few years the provinces of Manitoba Alberta, and Assiniboia will be largely inhabited by Americans.

RICHNESS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

Canada has poured out her wealth in developing her railways, in advancing agriculture, in improving inland navigation, in building canals and deepening river channels, and was beginning to despair of attracting immigrants in such numbers as would develop her magnificent domain. Now prosperity has come with a rush, and the American farmers are only the forerunners of a greater invasion.

The American captalists, already powerful in Ontario and Nova Scotia, in building up Canadian manufactures, will soon invade the North-Western Provinces, where rich minerals remains untouched. Between the Red River and the Rockies there are 65,000 miles of coal-bearing strata a potential harvest richer than the prairies can yield—awaiting American enterprise.

Perhaps Englishmen will also be attracted to the growing North-west but the Americans will certainly get the start.

What is to be the effect of this inpouring of Americans to Canada—politically and commercially?

AMERICANISING CANADA.

There are Americans who think that the North-Western Provinces should have been regarded as part of the "hinterland" of the United States. There are some who hope that the invaders will assist in the Americanisation of Canada. They think the Americans will become a discontented outlander population who will appeal to their Government to take them under its protection. There is not the slightest indication at present of any such movement, and there is no reason why it should arise.

Americans are just as much at home in Canada as in the States they left: they find political life less turbulent, party politics less corrupt, taxes lighter, the machinery of justice above reproach and liberty as complete as under the Stars and Stripes. There is no reason why they should not become citizens of the Dominion, and the Canadian Government is certainly doing its best to encourage immigration by sending its agents to the United States and in encouraging settlement.

The American emigration, on the other hand, will have a tendency towards encouraging their trade. While the trade between Canada and Mother-country is increasing, that between the Dominion and its near neighbour is growing at a much greater rate. And naturally so, not only because of the proximity of the highly developed United States, but also because the best commercial routes in Canada run north and south, east and west. Canada needs American manufacturing product, and the Americans need raw agricultural products from Canada.

This interchange of trade will greatly increase in the near future. At present the tariff is all too much in favour of the United States, but the growing importance of the Dominion as an outlet for American capital and the development of its industries will soon induce the American Government to enter into reciprocal trade relations.

CANADIANS IN THE STATES

For many years America has attracted Canadians, and many of these settlers are now returning. The numerous Canadian inhabitants of the United States have not been completely absorbed in the general body of American citizens. They maintain their separate organisations, and have patriotic gatherings. Some of them become American citizens and rise to important positions but they still look upon the Dominion at their Fatherland.

Some of the most enterprising and prosperous Americans are Canadians by birth and education. There is quite a large Canadian society in New York.

The present City Chamberlain of New York—Dr. E. R. L. Gould is a Canadian. The former President of the Board of Aldermen in Brooklyn, now Deputy Commissioner of Docks in New York, is a Canadian. America's first representative in Cuba is also a son of the Dominion. The head of the firm of yacht builders who built the Kaiser's yacht Meteor is also a Canadian; so are the builders of the new Brooklyn Bridge.

Among the great host of other distinguished sons of Canada who have risen to important positions in the United States are Dr. James Douglas, president of a large mining company and of several railways; Mr James C. Stewart, the builder of the Westinghouse factories in Manchester; Mr. Seymour Eaton, the founder and manager of the Book Lovers, the great organisation for distributing books, which has spread over the United States within a few years and has now invaded England; Mr. William Chisholm, the organiser of the Union Steel Company; Mr. Hugh Chisholm, organiser of the International Paper Company; and a very large number of professors of American universities.

ENCOURAGING BRITISH COMMERCE.

With the agricultural and industrial growth of Canada there will be a check to the flow of talent into the United States. Canada will soon have a literature of its own, and will offer as good prizes in the industrial world as its greater neighbour.

While the Canadian Government is welcoming the American emigrant it is still more anxious than ever to draw settlers from this country. It is taking advantage of the present wave of prosperity to boom Canada. Four lecturers are at work travelling about the country describing the attracting of the Dominion.

The Government are offering grants to encourage settlers, and are giving prizes for school essays on Canada. The Canadian emigration authorities are erecting a large office in Trafalgar-square, which will be fitted up in luxurious style, and everything in it will be the produce of Canada. The Government are also pushing the fruit trade in this country, and a company is about to be organised to start shops which will sell only Canadian produce.

Altogether Canada is just now the most prosperous part of the Empire.

Is society worse than it was? is the question which Lady Guendolen Ramsden in the January "Nineteenth Century, sets herself to answer. When everything is considered, Lady Guendolen thinks that in comparison society has made little, if any, progress, during the last 0 years. She proceeds to consider the improvements claimed to have been made within the last century—in sobriety manners, and refinement:—"Certainly among men it is no longer thought a fine thing to drink too much. Insobriety happens very seldom, and, when it does, is considered a disgrace. But women drink far more than they did 50 years ago, not only wine but spirits and liqueurs . . . Perhaps the now common practice of smoking cigarettes habitually may tend to increase this evil. As to manners, Lady Guendolen Ramsden thinks they have improved far less in society than among those from whom good manners are least expected: "Good manners are often met with in a 'bus or third class railway carriage. There you are welcomed with kind hands stretched out to lift your bird cage or handbox. It is surprisingly rare to meet with common civility in a first class railway carriage. For instance going by trains to garden parties near London, without any encumbrances of birds or boxes, you are unwillingly, ungraciously permitted to squeeze into a seat, the other occupants of the carriage making it very clear that, because you happen to be unknown to them, no civility is to be expected on their part."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LORD ROSEBERY AT PLYMOUTH.

WAR OFFICE REFORM.

KITCHENER THE MAN.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

Lord Rosebery yesterday evening at Plymouth delivered an exhaustive attack on the Government. He declared that great remodelling was wanted in the War Office. We had, he said, a Hercules in Lord Kitchener, who could have carried out great reforms, but he was sent to the Himalayas. Referring to Venezuela, he said, that he felt quite convinced that the Government must have had imperious motives for entering into an alliance with Germany.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

RATIFIED BY GERMANY.

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

Germany has ratified the sugar convention.

A Russian Note to Great Britain, replying to the latter's Note of the 30th November on the subject of the sugar convention, repudiates the idea of another State interfering with Russian legislation, and declares that penalising Russian products in the event of Russia rejecting the British proposal would be a violation of commercial treaties.

THE OVERDUE LINER.

ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK.

INDIGNANT PASSENGERS.

The "St. Louis" passed Nantucket yesterday evening going dead slow, amid a heavy gale.

The "St. Louis" arrived safely at New York this morning. Storms caused the delay. Her average speed was nine knots. The passengers held an indignation meeting and passed resolutions censuring the Company for allowing them to embark on a steamer with leaky boilers. The management, however, declares that there was nothing in the condition of the boilers to prevent a normal passage.

THE MOROCCO RISING.

EXPEDITION AGAINST REBELS.

An expedition against the rebels left Fez on the 11th instant, under two of the Sultan's uncles.

INDIAN LABOUR IN SOUTH AFRICAN MINES.

FAILURE OF AN EXPERIMENT.

The experiment which was recently made at Koffyfontein of using Indian labour in a mine, has proved a failure, the Indians being unable to stand the work.

THE JIBUTIL-HARAR RAILWAY.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE OPENING.

LONDON JANUARY 16.

France has decided to send a naval force to the opening of the Jibutil-Harar Railway, which Menelik is expected to attend. Arrangements are being made to give him a great reception.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE AT ST PETERSBURG.

The German Crown Prince is at St. Petersburg, visiting the Tsar.

THE DARDANELLES.

One Russian torpedo boat passed the Dardanelles on Tuesday.

MACEDONIAN PROBLEM.

TURKISH GRAND VIZIER'S DISGRACE.

It is understood that the dismissal and disgrace of the Turkish Grand Vizier Said Pacha was due to the rejection of his proposals for improving the administration of the Turkish provinces in Europe. His retirement is regarded as foreshadowing complications in connection with Macedonia and the postponement of the scheme for unifying the Ottoman debt.

AUSTRIA HUNGARY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OPPOSED.

PROTRACTED SITTING OF THE REICHSRATH.

The Austro-Hungarian arrangement has been submitted to the Parliaments and consists of mutual concessions and provides for a large increase in agricultural and industrial duties to meet the German duties and to prevent flooding Austria and Hungary with products from Protectionist States.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

The Austrian Reichsrath adjourned at five o'clock this evening after a 5 hours sitting, due to obstruction on the part of the Czechs whose tactics are imperilling the passage of the Austro-Hungarian arrangement for which the approval of the Austrian Parliament is requisite.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, JANUARY 16

It is officially announced that Lieutenant-General Lord Grenfell has been appointed to command the 4th Army Corps.

Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke is appointed Governor of Malta.

Major-General Baden Powell is appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry.

Colonel Scobell is appointed to command the 1st Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot.

Colonel imington is appointed to the command of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade at the Curragh.

Colonel L. W. Parsons is appointed Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

(* Delayed in transmission.)

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

EFFECTS OF HIS REPORTED MURDER.

COLONIAL SECRETARY SURPRISED.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LOANS.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain yesterday visited the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. They had a tremendous reception.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech which he delivered from the rostrum, said that he was a child in financial matters. He had heard that the report of his assassination had depressed the Berlin and Paris markets. He thought that those would have been the last places where such news would cause depression.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

Mr. Chamberlain is expected to make a final pronouncement regarding the Transvaal settlement to-morrow. It is understood that the Works Loan will amount to forty millions, of which thirty millions will be provided by the Transvaal and ten millions by the Orange River Colony. The Great Financial houses have undertaken to provide the first instalment, namely, ten millions of the war contribution.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at a public banquet at Johannesburg, said that the interests of the Dutch as well as of the British must be considered. The interests of the rural and urban populations were at the bottom identical.

Mr. Chamberlain said that he intended submitting to the Imperial Parliament a Bill guaranteeing a Loan of thirty-five millions on the security of the assets of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. The Loan will be used in paying the debts of the Transvaal and for the public works of both Colonies.

As soon as the Loan is issued, another Loan of thirty millions, to which the Orange River Colony will not contribute, and payable in annual instalments of ten millions, to be considered a War Debt, will be issued on security furnished by the Transvaal.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 18.

The Hon. Mr. Raleigh has been re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

THE SEISTAN MISSION.

The Seistan mission under Major McMahon reached Washk last Friday all well.

LADY CURZON.

Her Excellency Lady Curzon who has been at Dehra Dun since the Delhi Durbar returns to Calcutta at the same time as the Viceroy, and will join him in the public arrival on Wednesday morning.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Six months' reserve of clothing and necessaries are being stocked at Berbera and Obbia for the Indian troops. Orders have been received from the War Office to despatch all officers and details for transport duty to Somaliland with the least possible delay.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 2ND JANUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arabia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 2nd January. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

St John, Mr C W P
Johnson, Major C W
Hill, Mr W J C
Wardale, Miss W G

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mathews, Lt W F
Reynolds, Mr W
Baillie, Mr D C
Antram, Mr E W
Lutman, Mr and Mrs J B
Kensington, Lord
Fraser, Capt F J
Gunning, Capt and Mrs
Gladstone, Mr and Mrs
Jordan, Mr J
Johnson, Mr P W
Billings, Mr and Mrs G
Armott, Mr H W
Wickham, Lieut.-Col W J R
Lethbridge, Capt W
Pearce, Mr E
Burge, Mr G S
Moore, Capt F T
Chanter, Mr F W
Edwards, Hon Isobel
Gladstone, Miss
Schott, Mr and Mrs
Shingh, Mr M
Anderson, Mrs F G and Miss
Payne, Capt A W
Franklyn, Mr H A
Baxter, Mr J
Ashe, Miss A K
Mackenzie, Mr A E
Clarke, Miss M A
Allen, Mr G B
Durrant Mr H M
Phillips Mr H R
Napier Major Hon H D
Morris, Mr C
Skinner, Mr H E
Morrish, Miss
Bond, Mr C E
Weed, Mr C M
Levy, Mr A
Lacon Sir E
Duckworth Mr E D
Kertter, Meer
Clyde, Mr G W
Brown, Mr E M
Lambert, Sir J
Dent, Mr L W
Ritchie, Miss M
Laljee, Mr J A

FROM BRINDISI.

Eustace, Mr S
Keignclay, Mrs
Hargrave, Miss
Locke, Miss

FROM SUEZ—Hagji Mohd Abdu Sabban.

FROM ADEN—Salisbury, Mr. Mrs and Miss.

DEPARTURES BY THE MAIL.

Amongst the passengers who left on Saturday for Europe by the P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental were Sir Evelyn Ruggles Brice, K.C.B.; Sir John Dickson-Poynder, Bart, M. P.; Sir Richard Solomon and Lady Solomon; Colonel Sir George Moore; Sir Robert Mowbray, Bart., M. P.; Hon. G. Peel; Colonel Gilmour, D.S.O.; Sir Alfred Cooper and Lady Cooper and the; Hon. G. B. Spencer Lyttleton, C.B

Herr Paul Bloch publishes in the "Tageblatt" an answer in verse to Mr. Kipling's poem, "The Rowers," which has created considerable stir in Germany. The reply, which, the "Chronicle" representative says, is called "The Other Boat," is poor stuff. It represents the crew of "The Other Boat" calling out to their companions not to cry like angry old women. "When he heard woful tidings from the Transvaal," says the crew of "The Other Boat," "when we heard about burnt farms and wasted fields, about women and children driven into cruel refugee camps through night and fog, about a nation dwindling before superior power without complaint, we said what we felt, but that was in time of war. Now we rejoice; it is peace, and we have buried hate and contempt. Be silent, says the crew of 'The Other Boat,' don't believe the disgraceful language whined in your ear. One who has kept away from the enemy can easily write war poems at his desk. What do you call him who falsifies truth, who disturbs pease? We Huns do not willingly resort to abuse; the prize for abuse we yield to others. When the Indian drummer drums you will do well to put his head in ice.'

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

There is a consensus of opinion here that judging from the copious accounts telegraphed home, the Durbar has been a magnificent success, and as it is evident that Lord Curzon has thrown his whole heart and soul into it, all who appreciate the elevation of his character, as much and even more than his great abilities, rejoice for him. He has won the prize he sought. There are some people I know who think that somehow the great function has not made quite the impression on this country that was expected by Anglo-Indians, and they attribute this in a great measure to the fact that the wonderful pageant was overdone beforehand by some of the newspapers and in rather a vulgar manner. However that may be, it was a mistake to mar the effect of the ceremonials as certain papers did by hysterical accounts of the mismanagement alleged in the arrangements of the camps and the means of approach to them. Englishmen have always been grumblers in this way and it is wonderful that they should so impose on themselves by it. However, as it betrays a patriotic anxiety on their part for the ever growing pre-eminence of their country, one must fain tolerate their ill-humour. It is however, quite another thing when citizens of the Empire, who are not Englishmen, repeat these detractive criticisms with parrot-like loquacity and stridency. This is becoming too much the habit in certain quarters, with which Bombay people are not quite unfamiliar, where it is quite inexcusable and unpardonable. However, no reflections of this carping criticism will be found in the Press if we leave out of the matter, as we may very well do, one or two papers which are always "against the Government." The principal offender in this way is the poor old "Daily News" which cannot help dragging Lord Milner and Balliol into its criticism of Lord Curzon. But that is only pretty Fanny's way, and nobody here minds very much what they think in Bouverie street. The other leading liberal daily, the "Chronicle" is as generous to Lord Curzon as its contemporary is ungenerous. Says the "Chronicle" in its leader on the scenes of last Monday:—Lord Curzon "may legitimately feel that he is well armed against the taunts of the critical who affect to mock at 'Curzon's Coronation, for never has there been a Viceroy who took his duties more seriously and discharged them more conscientiously than he." Again in its issue of to-day the "Chronicle' remarks:—"Lord Curzon may well feel gratified by the success of his great display. But its real significance, as he said, in his very eloquent address to the Durbar, is to be found in that which it symbolises. The British Empire in India rests in the first instance, it is true, on force; but it rests also—in an ever increasing degree, as we hope on the integrity of its rule. This must be its ultimate justification, and this its constant ideal. It was this that Lord Curzon put in the forefront of his address showing therein fidelity to all the best traditions of his predecessors." "Amid all the crowd of noble suitors,' said the Viceroy in a passage of characteristic rhetoric, "who through all the centuries have sought her hand, India has given it only to the one who has also gained her trust." Who can say how far this expresses an actual and an abiding fact? There are those who do not believe it; who believe rather that history will one day repeat itself :—

The East bowed low before the blast
In patient, deep disdain.
She let the legions thunder past,
And plunged in thought again.

Such forebodings belong not to practical administrators and statesmen. The future alone can show whether the success of which Lord Curzon speaks has in very truth been obtained; to the present it belongs to deserve that success. Equally appreciative is the "Westminster Gazette." There are some papers which are read only for the news they publish and not for the opinions they express. The "Westminster Gazette" is certainly not one of these. Indeed by its clear sightedness, moderation, and conspicuous fairness to opponents, it has under Mr. A. J. Spender's editorship gained a unique position in London journalism. "Lord Curzon," says the "Westminster" this afternoon, "has been an extremely successful Viceroy, and has shown the highest form of courage in abandoning policies to which he had committed himself when an investigation of the facts suggested the wisdom of doing so. Probably to no Viceroy could the pomp and panoply of yesterday's Durbar have come with such personal acceptation. The Eastern mind likes to be impressed and we see no reason for objecting to whatever cost may have been incurred in a function which we believe is welcomed by those to whom it is intended to appeal. And if Lord Curzon is quite at home in the Durbar, he has been equally unwearying in the investigation of the problems, great and serious as they are, which press for solution in India. The King has spoken, the native rulers have paid their homage, and we must not forget to do our share by realising the splendid responsibilities which our past has imposed upon us. The "Times" is fearful lest that Anglo-Indian Administrators should not receive their due meed of praise and be lost in the crowd of ornamental personages now assembled at Delhi. The "Morning Post" is more concerned in pointing out that the real rulers of India are the members of the House of Commons; and in its rather odd suggestion that lectureships should be established in the Universities for making future members of Parliament experts on Indian topics. Much amusement has been created by the serious way in which "Tottenham Court" Road has taken Lord Curzon's allusions in his Exhibition speech to the furniture "emporiums" in that well known quarter. Even Sir Blundell Maple, M. P., has replied at length through the medium of an interviewer, and the hon. member seems to have scored a point against the Viceroy by proving that one of his best customers in India is Government House.

THE DURBAR AND NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

On the whole the London Press cannot be said to have shown quite as much enterprise in reporting the Durbar as might have been expected. Of the older journals only three—the "Times," the "Standard," and the "Daily Telegraph" have had their own special wires, the rest together with the evening papers being content with Agency telegrams. Relatively the halfpenny morning papers have done much better than their higher priced contemporaries; two out of the three halfpenny journals—"The Daily Express" and the "Daily Mail"—having gone to considerable expense to get independent descriptions telegraphed home. It might be invidious to make comparisons, but at any rate in regard to length if not in ability the "Times" is, taking all its telegrams together, first. Its issue of Monday contained a despatch exactly a column long giving an interesting preliminary sketch of the camp and the preparations generally. Next day Mr. Chirol's despatch describing the Viceregal entry into Delhi filled nearly two columns. His admirable account of the supreme ceremony printed this morning extends to three columns! To the procession of Monday the "Standard" devoted just over a column, the "Telegraph" about the same, the "Mail" rather more, and the "Express" only a small amount of space. I have mentioned above the length of the "Times" telegram dealing with the pageant of yesterday. The extent of the other special messages that appear to-day are roughly as follows:—"Standard," 2 columns; "Telegraph," 1½ columns; "Mail," about 3¼ columns; "Express" nearly two columns. I should think that never before have so many words been telegraphed from India to England, in one day at any rate, to the Press. As it was, the companies must have had a very busy day. I shudder to think what their plight would have been if every one of the London dailies had wanted to receive by telegraph its own exclusive story of the greatest and grandest pageant Asia has ever seen, to quote the "Telegraph."

THE NINTH LANCERS.

The enterprising halfpenny paper which throughout the controversy about the 9th Lancers has been distinguished by its enthusiastic championship of that regiment made an interesting announcement yesterday on "high authority." It states that the order by which all leave in the 9th Lancers is stopped until June will now be rescinded. No official intimation of such a decision has been published up to the time of writing; but if the Viceroy has really come to the conclusion that it would be good policy to remit the remainder of the punishment inflicted upon the Lancers there will be nobody in this country, with the possible exception of the conductors of a certain morning journal, to raise any objection. I have discussed the matter with many people who either were neutral or favourable to the action taken by Lord Curzon, and they all expressed a strong desire that the affair might now be considered at an end. In their opinion the Lancers, even if the charges brought against them collectively were true, have been sufficiently punished. The fact mentioned by the special correspondents at Delhi that the Duke of Connaught has chosen a squadron of the 9th Lancers as his personal escort during the Durbar proceedings is accepted by the friends of the regiment as a good sign. Perhaps, however, it is not altogether wise to say, as the "Express" says, that the Duke of Connaught, who has held high command in India, must be fully aware of the natural inference drawn in military circles by his selection of the 9th Lancers to furnish his escort. All things considered, the "Express" might have put the matter more felicitously, especially if his Royal Highness's compliment is intended to be the precursor of a complete pardon. At any rate, the Duke of Connaught would hardly have acted as he has done without consulting the authorities in India. By the way the "Times' which seemed disinclined to express any opinion when the case was brought under the notice of the House of Commons has at last broken its silence. In its review of the events of the year, the leading journal observes that "whatever may be thought of the wisdom of the collective punishment imposed by the Viceroy on the advice of the military authorities, few will be found to excuse the conduct of the regiment or to find fault with the Government of India for wishing to take stern measures to prevent the recurrence of such laxity in the detection of crime."

OLLA PODRIDA.

What seems to have struck the imagination most of people at home in connection with the State entry of the Viceroy and the Duke of Connaught into Delhi on Monday was the gorgeous display made by the elephants in the procession. Mr. Chirol says that this was "unquestionably the feature of the day," and other correspondents bear him out. I almost think that the magnificent pageant of Monday has made a deeper impression than the politically greater ceremony of yesterday.

The "Daily Express" correspondent gives us some information that I have not seen mentioned by any of the other representatives. "When the squadron of 9th Lancers, riding at the head of the Duke of Connaught's escort, appeared, they received" he says, "a tremendous ovation. There is no mistaking the meaning of this outburst."

A little further on he remarks:—"The reception of the Viceroy was very cold. It was the more remarkable after the enthusiastic cheers which had greeted the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. His personal unpopularity is most evident. The reason for it is, perhaps, not far to seek. The Viceroy and Lady Curzon bow and curtsey to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Lady Curzon is trembling and nervous." The only other discordant note I have noticed appears in Mr. Perceval Landon's able account of the Proclamation ceremony. Of the Viceroy's speech he says that in the judgment of many it was not equal to his great reputation. As to that people at Home are just as well entitled to speak as Mr. Perceval Landon, and here in England there is no disposition to indulge in any carping criticism of the manner in which the Viceroy acquitted himself of what must have been the most difficult task in connection with the entire celebration.

I have referred above to what seems to me a lack of enterprise on the part of some of our big dailies in not sending out their own men to the Durbar. Economy rather than lavish expenditure seems to be the order of the day on even some papers which have a very wealthy backing. No self-respecting London papers in former days would think of getting its Parliamentary reports from an Agency. A special corps of Parliamentary reporters was considered to be as esssential as an Editor in-Chief. A certain journal last session received its reports of the debates in the two Houses from an Association, and now I hear that this example is to be followed by another of the London morning dailies. I have assumed, as others assume, that this departure is due to economical motives; but may it not perhaps be attributed to a falling off of public interest in Parliamentary speeches. "Parliaments everywhere," said Mr. Frederic Harrison in his annual New Year's Address to the London Positivist Society, "are passing into the stage of decadence, of discredit, and of servility."

Soon after Sir John Jardine's last Liberal campaign in Roxburghshire which included forty meetings at which the War, the Education Bill, and the Corn Tax were vigorously denounced, the Earl of Dalkeith called his followers together and told them that he would not seek re-election. The local papers now report that Sir Richard Griffith, a wealthy Baronet living near Kelso, has stated his willingness to stop the gap; and as he is well and honourably known on the turf as an owner of racehorses, he will be a formidable candidate for a county where very many of the farmers follow the hounds.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Brigadier-General Bingham, R. A., inspected the members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Corps in the Colaba north fort on Saturday afternoon. There was a large attendance of members on parade, including about twenty-five men from the Poona Company, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Russell. Four gun detachments were formed up to man the two 6 inch B. L. and two -inch R. M. L. guns, the remaining men on parade being deputed to fighting stations or drawn up in reserve. General Bingham first inspected the detachments and then gave order for the guns to be manned. The order was promptly carried out and the guns were loaded with commendable rapidity. In the meantime the launch which had left with the targets having reached the range, the order was given to open fire from the right of the battery. In all twelve rounds were fired three from each gun. The shooting was considered to be fairly accurate. At the close of the firing the men were again formed up. General Bingham in addressing the men, said he would visit the fort again about three weeks after, when he expected to see the remaining men of the corps on parade. He did not on that occasion wish to again see those who were before him that afternoon but was desirous of inspecting the remainder of the corps at work because he would not be able to report that the corps was thoroughly efficient, if he found that it had a number of men on paper, or those who only belonged to it in order to avail themselves of the social advantage it afforded to the members. The General then left the fort and the members marched to the club at Apollo Bunder where the parade was dismissed.

The "Madras Standard" correspondent at the Durbar writes:—"When the arrangements for the feeding of the Native Press representatives were made. Mr. Jardine, I am told, did not provide for drink. But Mr. Gupta, knowing perhaps the weakness of his would-be wards in this respect, was anxious that such a glaring defect in Government hospitality should not occur. Mr Jardine yielded and the result was that champagne and liqueur and some of the most costly wines flowed as abundantly as the water at the tap in the Camp. On the third day it was discovered that no less than Rs 1,5 0 worth of wine and spirit had been consumed. This alarmed Mr. Gupta, who grew anxious about the reputation of his enlightened countrymen, as well as for his own wisdom. He hastily called his friends to council and was advised to restrict the supply of drink to mere beer at breakfast, and a glass of whisky at dinner. I have not ascertained how this plan worked but on the last day of Coronation festivities I was told that some of the Press representatives who usually pass for strictly orthodox Hindus had not enhanced their reputation for temperate habits.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S VISIT TO THE BANDRA CONVENT.

Her Excellency Lady Northcote returned from the Delhi Durbar on Wednesday morning, and the Mother Provincial of the Bandra Convent received a telegram on Thursday evening informing her of Lady Northcote's proposed intention to visit the Institution on the next day.

At about 5 p. m. on Friday, the visitors drove up the broad avenue which leads to the Convent. The Mother Provincial, Sister Juliana, and some Sisters received her Excellency who was accompanied by Lady Pembroke, Lady Jersey, and Captain Crawford. Above the porch, fresh with evergreens was the word "Welcome!" and her Excellency was truly welcomed by the Sisters, who appreciated the honour which was conferred upon the Institution. After the reception in the parlour her Excellency and her distinguished guests were shown into the hall where all the pupils of the convent were assembled. At her Ladyship's approach all the children cried out "Welcome, your Excellency!" Lady Northcote and the other visitors seemed pleased to see the numerous children looking so healthy and smiling in childish delight. A welcome song was sung to which her Excellency listened sympathetically. The song recounted in a few words the many kind deeds which have endeared Lady Northcote to one and all. The young singers were much applauded, and as soon as the last sounds of the piano had died away, a girl approached and recited a short address. Immediately after, a number of big girls went through the Union Jack physical drill. The young people representing England were dressed in white and red and bore the banner of St. George. They did their parts skilfully, and then retired to the left, giving place to Scotland. These lassies were in white and blue, and proudly waved Scotland's banner. They retired and allowed the representatives of Ireland to appear, dressed in their national colours. They sang with spirit the praises of the "Emerald Isle." Finally the three banners united, and the order and quickness with which the young performers executed their graceful movements was admirable. The drill was followed by the singing of the National Anthem.

Her Excellency expressed great satisfaction with what she had seen, and she addressed a few kind words to the children, especially to the poor orphans.

The visitors then saw the kitchen, the refectories of the boarders and the Orphanage. The convent was prettily decorated with palms, ferns, and banners which gave quite a festive appearance to the building.

Her Excellency left with her guests about 6-15 p. m. carrying away the good wishes of the Sisters and pupils of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra.

MYSTERY AND MAGIC.

AN ENTERTAINMENT AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE

A more happy combination than that formed by Alva, the conjuror and ventriloquist, with Professor Grossi and Mdlle Roux could hardly be imagined. Those who embraced the opportunity of visiting Alva's entertainment in the earlier part of the week would be quite ready to grant that, in its way, it could hardly be excelled, and the added mysteries of thought-reading by Professor Grossi, and Mdlle Roux illusion made up a programme on Saturday which would have vied for excellence with an Egyptian Hall performance. Professor Grossi's demonstration of the science—if such is the proper term to apply to it—of thought-reading plunged his whole audience into mystification. The tendency of present day fiction has been to deal largely with the wonders of hypnotism and telepathy, but it is doubtful whether many of those who read the plausible explanations of the latter science really believe in it. On Saturday evening we had an opportunity of witnessing a practical demonstration of the science. Professor Grossi commenced with a very simple experiment. A member of the audience blindfolded him and drew a chalk line on the stage, placing at intervals well defined crosses which were within view of the audience. The Professor was then led to one end of the line and the gentleman who had traced it stood behind him and "willed" him to walk along it. Immediately the Professor commenced a weird dance along the line, which curved in and out upon the stage, and finally led down into the auditorium. At the crosses he stopped. The experiment, as we have said, was a simple one, but it was none the less effective on that account. The professor who was loudly applauded next gave to several members of the audience pins which he instructed them to hide anywhere either inside or outside of the Theatre. He was again blindfolded; the pins were hidden; and amid vociferous applause he quickly discovered the hiding place of each. The last experiment was a rather more complicated one. Flowers were distributed, and the people who received them were asked to "will" the Professor to give them to other persons in the audience. In each case he was again successful, and the "seance"—an unfortunate word perhaps came to an end. The demonstration was as interesting as it was mysterious. In the next turn Professor Grossi and Mdlle Roux collaborated in the "Brigand's Box" illusion. This is a capital form of the well worn box trick. Mdlle Roux suffered the indignity of being placed in a sack which had been previously examined by a committee from the audience. The top of the sack was tied and sealed and the lady was then unceremoniously bundled into the box which was placed inside a flimsy cabinet. The box was corded and locked, and in less time than it takes to explain it, she had sprang through the screen and was smiling and bowing to the audience. Inside the box, when it was opened was discovered Professor Grossi, who only a second before had been holding the curtain of the cabinet. The seal of the sack was intact. This illusion also created a burst of applause. The entertainment was brought to a conclusion by a ventriloquial turn contributed by Mr. Alva. This we have previously commented upon, and it is only necessary to say now that on Saturday evening he was more successful even than he has been on previous occasions during the past week. Michael Rooney's song in particular was cheered to the echo and was loudly encored. The whole entertainment was a brilliant success. Although the entertainment was so varied none of the artistes who took part by any means exhausted their repertoire. Alva in particular has a dozen illusions which he has not yet displayed in Bombay, and it would be possible for him to almost completely change his programme at every entertainment were he to remain in Bombay for a month to come. Those who did not visit the Novelty Theatre on Saturday evening should certainly do so before this mysterious trio leaves the city.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Under a Government Resolution a Marine Court of Inquiry, consisting of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, president, Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, and Mr. T. W. Carr, Master s.s. Rander Reunion, has been appointed to conduct an inquiry into the circumstances relating to the grounding of the s. s. Belford, Captain T. W. Metcalf, off Kas Bouroun in the Mediterranean Sea on the th ecember, 90 . The Court will be held at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday, the 1st instant, at 11 o'clock.

"Pater' writes to a contemporary:—"Despite assurances by Mr. Brodrick that officers who had been serving in the war and whose regiments were kept out in South Africa would when coming home on leave be granted free passages, and would on their return enjoy a similar privilege will it be believed that many officers have had to pay their own passages! Last Saturday a number of officers arrived by the Kinfauns Castle who were obliged to pay and to come second class. Is this the reward for gallant officers from a grateful country? Is it any wonder that suitable intelligent young men without large private means do not go into the Service? A labourer is worthy of his hire, but an officer apparently is not."

RACING AT MAHALOXMI.

THE SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

The weather was pleasant although rather boisterous at Mahaloxmi on Saturday afternoon, and racing was excellent. As at the previous meeting exchanges were fairly even. Perhaps, however, the bookies had the better of the afternoon's sport. Dispute was expected to win the Small Maiden Plate, but Young Taisseer, who has been backed to win on several occasions recently, at last came into form and got away easily. In the Sydney Plate favour was divided between La France and Haydn, both of which were heavily backed to win. Here again, however, the popular fancy was unjustified, and in the next race the biggest upset of the day occurred, Minting King going down before Mooshir who had not even been thought of. In the next race, however, the majority of backers were able to recoup themselves somewhat, Mahkoom pulling off a very popular victory. Grey Fox, who was brought out again after an unbroken run of four wins, ran well for most of the distance, but the last two furlongs were too much for him. In the Coorla Plate betting was rather mixed, and favour changed from Namuna to Arabistan, and thence again to Shaiboob and Huddal. In the end Namuna retained the balance of support, but Arabistan brought off a very clever victory. Spark, Gnullo, and Fitzeroy went to the post with an almost equal amount of support. Eventually Spark won a race which was largely due to Robertson's skilful riding. Mr. Fischer on Governor also brought off a very easy and popular victory. The attendance was fairly good. The following are the details:—

The Small Maiden Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 13-3 and under, measured since 31st March, 1899, 13-3 to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1900, of a race value Rs. 100 or over once, 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; three times, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs. Ebrahim bin Rasheed and Abdool Aziz bin Saif's b a h Young Taisseer, 8st. 10lbs, Heeroo ... 1
Messrs. G. K. and D. D.'s g a h Dispute, 9st. 5lbs., Oomerkhan ... 2
Mr. C. F. Cooper's b a h Duldul, 8st. 10lbs., Bennett ... 3
Mr. Jackson's b a h Good Hope, 9st. 2lbs. C. B. Mahomed ... 0

Betting: 5 to 4 on Dispute; 3 to 1 Young Taisseer; 6 to 1 Duldul; 12 to 1 Good Hope.

Young Taisseer held a short lead of Dispute with Duldul last. The leader drew further away in the straight and won easily by two and a half lengths; three lengths between second and third. Time—1min 22 1-5sec.

(Winner trained privately.)

The Sydney Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs G K and D D's ch aus m Veera, 7st 9lbs, Oomer ... 1
Mr Finch's b aus m La France, 9st 10lbs, C B Mahomed ... 2
Mr A W P's bl aus m Black Swan, 7st 3lbs, Nama ... 3
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Haydn, 8st 8lbs, Rook 0
Mr R G Baldock's ch aus m Auric, 8st, Bennett 0

Betting: Evens La France; 2 to 1 Haydn; 4 to 1 Veera; 12 to 1 the others.

Veera made the running from Haydn, La France deprived Haydn of second place, but failed to make any impression on Veera, who, won easily by six lengths; four lenghts between second and third. Time—1min. 3 1-5sec.

(Winner trained by T. Tingey.)

The Hopeful Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100,; and third, Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 13-3 and under landed since 1st July, 1902, 13-3 to carry 8st. 10lbs., W. I. (no landing allowance). Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 100 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Hoosain Kowachi's ch a h Mooshir, 8st 4lbs., Robertson ... 1
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and F Mahomed's g a h Bunder, 8st 7lbs., Oomerkhan ... 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Minting King, 9st., Heeros ... 3
Mr S A Waheed's b a h Salvation, 8st 10lbs., Kursi ... 0
Mr Abdoola Nawajan's g a h Sayed, 8st 10lbs., Native ... 0
Mr M Mahomedbhoy's b a h Lord Smith, 8st 8lbs., C B Mahomed ... 0
Mr avood Isack's g a h Mabrook, 8st 7lbs., Nama ... 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker, 7st 6lb, Bennett ... 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Minting King; 6 to 1 each Lord Smith, Bunder, and Little Joker; 12 to 1 others.

Mooshir was quickest, and was attended by Mabrook with Lord Smith last. Mooshir continued to hold the lead coming into the straight, and, staving off a vigorous challenge by Minting King, and Bunder, who came fast at the finish, won by one and a half lengths; half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 10 1-5 sec.

(Winner trained privately.)

The Bedouin Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For Arabs which have not won a race value Rs. 1.500 or over since 31st March, 1900. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1900, of a race value Rs. 200 or over; once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; three times 10lbs; oftener, 14lbs. Winners since the above date of race value Rs. 900; once, 4lbs; twice, or of a race value Rs. 1.400, 7lbs, in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under measured since 31st March, 1899, 14 hands, 4lbs; 13-3 and under 7lbs (not accumulative). Distance—9 furlongs.

Mr Mustapha bin Talib's b a h Mahkoom, 8st 10lbs, Heeroo ... 1
Mr George's g a h Alexis, 8st 6lbs. C B Mahomed ... 2
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's g a h Grey Fox, 9st, Oomerkhan ... 3
Mr R Amer's b a h Turkish Flag II, 9st, Soda ... 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hakum, 8st 10lbs, Lochman ... 0

Betting; 6 to 4 on Mahkoom; 5 to 1 Grey Fox; 6 to 1 each Alexis and Turkish Flag; 10 to 1 Hakum.

Hakum cut out the work from Alexis, closely followed by Turkish Flag II with Grey Fox running last. Two furlongs from home Mahkoom and Alexis improved their positions, whilst Grey Fox made up a lot of ground coming round the bend. In the straight Mahkoom drew away and won by three lengths, Alexis beating Grey Fox by a neck, who was eased, for second place. Time—2min. 10sec.

(Winner trained by owner.)

The Coorla Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100, and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab and C. B. Ponies 14 hands and under, Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Abdul Aziz bin Saif's b a h Arabistan, 7st 13lbs, C B Mahomed ... 1
Messrs Ebrahim bin Rasheed and Abdool Aziz bin Saif's b a h Huddal, 7st 7lbs, Heeroo ... 2
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's b a h Shaiboob, 9st 1lb, Oomerkhan ... 3
Mr C P's b ch m Namuna 9st 10lbs, Piper ... 0
Mr A R Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor, 7st 11lbs, Soda ... 0
Messrs Esuff Shariff and S had bin Faraj's b a h Young Roberts, 6st 7lbs Nama ... 0

Betting: 3 to 1 Huddal; 4 to 1 each Namuna and Shaiboob; 5 to 1 each Arabistan and Young Kohinoor; 12 to 1 Young Roberts.

Huddal started off from Namuna and Shaiboob with Arabistan last. Two furlongs from home, Namuna dropped back beaten, and Arabistan came into the straight with Huddal and Shaiboob on the outside, a good race home resulting in favour of Arabistan by two lengths; three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1min. 37 4-5 sec.

(Winner trained privately).

The New Year Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs 100; and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for horses. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Murdoch's b aus g Spark, 8st. 10 lbs, Robertson ... 1
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's ch aus m Gnullo, 9st 12 lbs, Oomerkhan ... } Dead heat 2
Mr T C Napier's ch aus g Fitzeros, 8st 13 lbs C B Mahomed ... } Dead heat 2
Messrs G K and D D's bl aus m Overture, 7st 3 lbs, Etul ... 4
Mr Westrop's ch aus g Vedette, 8st, Syed ... 0
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition, 7st 13lbs, Rook ... 0
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus g Dart, 7st 10lbs Heeroo ... 0

Betting; 3 to 1 each Gnullo, Fitzeros, and Spark; 5 to 1 Repetition; 10 to 1 each Vedette and Dart; 15 to 1 Overture.

Overture held a short lead of Fitzeros, Gnullo, Spark, and Repetition with Vedette last. Two and a half furlongs from home Spark drew alongside Fitzeror, and won in good style by a length and a half; a dead heat for second place. Time—1min. 43 3-5 sec.

(Winner trained by T. Tingey.)

The Closed Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs 100; and third, Rs. 50. A heavy weight handicap for all Arabs, and for C B Ponies 14 hands and under the property of Officers on full pay of H M's Navy, Army or Indian Civil Service or of members of the Byculla Club, Yacht Club, Bombay Club, Bombay, or of W I Club, Poona, or of the Bombay Gymkhana. Distance—5 furlongs.

G R's Professionals who have not won a race value Rs 200 allowed carrying 5 lbs extra

Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor, 11st 12 lbs, Owner	1
Mr C W M Maydwell's g a b Titus II, 9st 12lbs, Captain Greville	2
Mr Percy Fischer's b a h Talisman, 11st 7 lbs, Mr McC usland	3
Mr Galtrey's b a h Rochester, 9st 10lbs, Mr Nowroji	0
Lt Vaughan's br cb g Maintop, 9st, Ahmed	0

Betting: 5 to 4 on Governor; 5 to 2 against Maintop; 6 to 1 each Titus and Talisman; 10 to 1 Rochester.

Titus held half a length lead of Governor with Rochester left half a dozen lengths at the post. The favourite led coming into the straight and won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 9 3-5sec.

(Winner trained [illegible] Clarke.

KATHAIWAR NOTES.

RETURN OF THE CHIEFS.

A Rajkot correspondent, writing on Friday, says:—The popular Chief of Wankaner, H. H. Raj Amersingji, on his return from Delhi on the 8th instant, was most cordially received by his subjects of all classes.

About ten days ago some four or five Mianas of Beyla under Amran entered the grain-yard of Pipalia under the Morvi State at midnight with the object of committing theft. The Morvi watchman on duty at the grain-yard receiving no response to his challenge fired with the result that one of the badmashes was killed.

H. H. Sir Waghji, G.C.I.E., Maharaja Thakore Saheb of Morvi, returned to his capital by a special train early on the morning of the 13th instant.

H. H. the Rao Saheb of Kutch, accompanied by Colonel Snell, Political Agent, the two princes and his brother and Dewan, arrived in Morvi by a special train with a large retinue on the evening of the 14th instant. His Highness was met at the station by Kumar Shri Jilubha Saheb, the heir-apparent, Morvi State, the Hazoor Personal Assistant, Mr. Morarji Mangalji Pandya, and other officers. H.H. Sir Waghji being somewhat indisposed. The guests were escorted in a well-arranged procession to the Nazarbag where they were most hospitably entertained. The party left for Cutch at 9 a.m., and had a most hearty and enthusiastic farewell in the early morning. Some of the guests paid a visit to the town and were very much pleased with the splendour and the architectural beauty of the city and the telephone arrangements that are so excellent throughout the State.

The Ranis of the late Maharaja, Sir Takhtsingji of Bhownagar will start for pilgrimage to Benares, Jaganath Puri, and other holy places on the 18th instant.

Kumar Shri Madarsingji, heir-apparent of Sayla, who accompanied Sir Waghji, G.C.I.E. Maharajah Saheb of Morvi, to Delhi, has proceeded straight to Benares for pilgrimage.

Our Bhownagar correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—The sky is clear and the cold has come out again, the temperature being 50 deg. at present. A special train will leave Bhownagar to-morrow at 10-30 a.m. conveying Prince Mangalsingji and others who are going on pilgrimage to Benares.

MURDER OF A WOMAN IN BOMBAY.

About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning Rustom Khan, a Mahomedan, residing on the first floor of a house near Two Tanks, assaulted a woman named Amoo, aged about twenty-five years, with a soda water bottle, inflicting injuries on her head which resulted in her death shortly after her admission into the J. J. Hospital. It appears that Rustom Khan and Amoo had been living together for some time past. About a week ago some difference arose between them when the woman left Rustom Khan and went to reside with her brother Samsoodin who lives on the second floor of the same chawl. However, on the day previous to the assault, the brother intervened and brought about reconciliation and Rustom Khan took Amoo back to his room. Last night Rustom Khan went out leaving Amoo in the room. On his return about 1 o'clock in the morning he found the room locked from inside. He knocked at the door but received no reply. He then climbed up a window and through it jumped into the room. He saw Amoo and one Ismail, a thatcher, alone in the room. He became excited and picking up a bottle of soda in one hand and a wooden stool in the other attacked them. Ismail resisted and raised an alarm. Some neighbours including Amoo's brother came up, and secured the assailant. The woman Amoo who had sustained serious injuries on the head was unconscious. Ismail had also received serious injuries on his head and body. They were soon conveyed to the J. J. Hospital where the woman Amoo died.

Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner, opened an inquiry at the Mosque in the evening, regarding the death of Asoo. After the body of the deceased was identified further inquiry was adjourned.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

JANUARY 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain—Via Teheran, Perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe—Via Teheran, Perfect, Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

America—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Teheran route right.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th January 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	16	3	5 p.m.	25	22
Teheran	18	12	11p.m.	...	17
Suez	18	1	[illegible] p.m	...	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th January, 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	2	0	2
„ Karachi	...	27	0	2
„ Madras	...	22	0	1

The Dewan of Cochin, the Conservator of Forests, the Superintendent of Police, and the Dewan of Pudukotta, had a narrow escape from death from suffocation while at Delhi. It would appear that all these four officials happened to be in one room of which the windows used to be closed during the night owing to the severe cold. One night they were almost suffocated by the poisonous fumes from the charcoal stove which was in the room, and were in a state of unconsciousness for several hours. But for timely assistance they would have all died from asphyxia.

An amusing story is told by the Paris correspondent of the "Times" which has a moral for bimetallists. It seems that on June 3[illegible], 1897, M. Edmond Thery made a bet of a 1, 00-fr. breakfast with M. Yves Guyot that on Dec. 31, 1902, a kilo of gold would in all parts of the world be worth 16 kilos of silver. M. Yves Guyot, in a letter to his antagonist, entitled "Les etrennes d'un bimetalliste," calls on him, as an admission of the collapse of bimetallism and the justice of the champions of the gold standard, to carry out the bet. Silver has since, as is well known, constantly fallen, and it seems emphatically a case where speech is silvern and silence golden.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

LORD CURZON AT GAYA.

LESSONS OF THE DURBAR.

The Viceroy on Thursday at Gaya received an address from the Municipality. In reply his Excellency said:—Gentlemen,—A notable feature of your address is the composite character of the community by which it has been presented. It is a [illegible] pleasure to me to learn from your own lips that it gives expression to the views of all classes and creeds in the town and district of Gaya. This harmony might be thought to be due to the special circumstance of your address being delivered to the representative of a Sovereign whose greatest claim to the affection of his subjects is the sense of unity and fellow interest that his rule has diffused among all classes of the Indian population; but as you have informed me, it illustrates something more than a common tribute of devotion to the throne for it is typical of a peace and concord that, after many trials and some positive shocks, have now settled down upon the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood. You have alluded to certain of these vicissitudes. Some of them occurred before I came to India as Viceroy, others have happened within my own recollection. The cow-killing disturbances took place before my time; but have now fortunately been allayed by the exercise of self-restraint and respect for the religious convictions of others. So long as due regard is paid to these paramount considerations and no encouragement is given to evil-minded agitators there is no reason why they should be revived. Then there was the ill-feeling that was aroused between the two sections of the Mahomedan community in connection with the Alam profession. This too has been happily composed by the exercise of patience discretion and good temper. It is bad enough for disciples of opposite religions to fall out; but for followers of the same creed to come to blows is worse though I am afraid that intestine quarrels are sometimes those that excite the warmest passions. Finally came the great visitation of the plague that struck you in the winter of 1900-01 and carried off over 5,000 persons in Gaya alone, and more than double that number in the district. I think it speaks volumes for the good sense and the spirit of patriotism that were shown at that trying time that though the pestilence smote you unexpectedly and with such tremendous force, yet the local community cooperated so heartily under the guidance of its leading members that effective measures of disinfection and inoculation were carried out without a single disturbance and in less than six months' time the disease had been stamped out. I agree with you in thinking that these results were largely due to the sympathetic policy of your late lamented Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Woodburn and to the combined tact and energy of your Collector Mr. Oldham whom it was a pleasure to me to reward during the past summer.

"You have referred in your address to the financial difficulties that attend the execution of your scheme for new waterworks. The progress of science while it renders great works of this description comparatively easy of execution and in the long run remunerative, tends to make them expensive at the moment of inception. I hope that you may succeed in overcoming these impediments.

"Your message of loyalty and congratulation to the King-Emperor is offered with peculiar appropriateness at the present juncture and by the inhabitants of a district which as you have reminded me, was once a part of the premier kingdom of India. At Delhi, which I have just left, there stands one of the venerable monuments of your great ruler of olden times, Asoka. But Asoka in the height of his power never saw such a sight as that from which I am fresh nor was he ever acclaimed by nations and peoples so numerous and so vast as those which have just celebrated the Coronation of the first Emperor of all India. But in one respect a positive identity may be traced across the gulf of more than 2,000 years for it was the pride of Asoka's administration, just as it is the aspiration of ours, that it was characterised by liberality, toleration, justice and humanity. His memorials are enduring not because they are inscribed on rock and stone but because they record the rule of principles that will live as long as the world lives. If our Durbar is to be remembered and if the dominion which it has commemorated is also to endure, it will only be because the same causes have ensured for it a similar destiny.

"Gentlemen, I am engaged as you know in a too brief study of the interesting remains that render this locality one of such widespread renown throughout the Eastern world. Anything that I could do to foster the sentiments of piety and devotion with which millions of human beings regard these sites would be done with a willing hand and a warm heart for I am never so immersed in the present as to forget our unpayable debt to the past. Gentlemen allow me in conclusion to thank you for your address and for the singularly handsome casket in which you have presented it, and to express my grateful recognition of the tasteful decorations that I have everywhere seen and of the friendly welcome that you have given me to Gaya."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The seventieth report of the directors of the Bank of Bombay states:—

The directors submit to the shareholders a statement of the liabilities and assets and of the profit and loss account of the Bank as at the close of the half-year on 31st December last.

They have pleasure in reporting that the transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of	Rs. 5,70,631	7	11
to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year	„ 2,95,719	1	10
making together	Rs. 8,66,350	9	9
which they have decided to apply as under:—			
To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free from Income-Tax ... ... Rs. 5,00,000 0 0			
Carried forward ... „ 3,66,350 9 9			
	866,350	9	9

Money was again in plentiful supply throughout the half-year. The official rate of interest averaged 3·43 per cent. only, which is the lowest level for the same period of the year since 1892.

The auditors in their report state, We have completed the audit of the Bank's accounts for the half-year ended 31st December last. We counted and examined the cash in hand as at the close of business on that date, and checked the closing accounts of the branches with their relative ledgers at Head Office and found them correct. The Securities held on account of the Reserve Fund, and Investments, also those held against advances and deposited by constituents for safe custody, agree with their registers. The Balance Sheet has been thoroughly checked by us with the books and documents relating thereto, and contains a full and fair statement of the Bank's true position at the close of the half-year.

ABSTRACT BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1902.

Dr. LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Capital	1,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	63,47,889	9	2
Do. at Branches	31,80,316	8	4
Other Deposits	5,76,39,626	15	8
Post Bills	17,110	4	3
Adjusting Account	25,538	8	9
Profit	8,66,350	9	9
	Rs. 8,59,59,832	7	11

Cr. ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Government Securities	1,09,32,353	7	0
Other authorized Securities	9,96,228	5	8
Credits on Govt. & other authorized Securities	47,89,573	13	9
Loans on do. do. do.	1,07,61,200	0	2
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,88,[illegible]	12	7
Dead Stock	4,16,449	11	9
Stamps	4,467	10	0
Stationery	13,700	0	0
Balances with other Banks	6,24,384	2	4
Cash { at Head Office..Rs. 2,30,59,576 7 1 „ Branches ... 55,18,773 1 7	2,86,08,349	8	8
	Rs. 8,59,59,832	7	11

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Salaries	1,98,849	3	5
Directors' and Auditors' Fees	13,550	0	0
Rent, Taxes, Insurances and Lighting	31,811	2	7
Law Charges	3,772	15	0
Telegrams and Postages	2,135	5	10
Miscellaneous Charges	15,050	2	4
Stationery	5,089	4	10
Profit	8,66,350	9	9
	Rs. 11,36,638	11	9

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Balance brought forward	2,95,719	1	10
Amount of Discount, Exchange, Commission and Interest	8,40,919	9	11
	Rs. 11,36,638	11	9

R. A. DON,
Ag. Accountant.

W. BULLOCK, } Auditors.
E. N. SETTNA, }

Mr. George Whymper, in a letter to the "Times" on the Great Divide, gives the following hotel menu as a curiosity, to show the hardships one has to endure in the Rocky Mountains:—Dinner: "Vegetable soup, Lake Superior whitefish, fines herbes, celery, chow chow, olives, boiled leg of mutton, with caper sauce, spaghetti-au gratin, apple fritters, rum sauce, roast ribs of beef, roast young turkey, cranberry sauce, boiled and mashed potatoes, mashed Quebec turnips, stewed tomatoes, succotash, lettuce and potato salad, steamed English plum pudding hard sauce, apple pie, lemon custard pie, ice cream assorted cake, fruit, Bent's crackers, Graham wafers, Canadian cheese. Meals 75 c."

A TEACHING UNIVERSITY AT ALLAHABAD.

The other day we gave the outline of a scheme for a Teaching University for Allahabad. The whole matter, we understand, has been referred to the Government of India and, says the "Pioneer," before that authority it will no doubt be considered alongside of the plan propounded by the Universities Commission. Now those who have followed the controversy throughout will recognise that the present University system has been tried and found wanting. If then a Teaching University is started in Allahabad it will be an experiment to be followed if successful in other University centres. Allahabad is well suited for such an experiment. In Calcutta, Bombay and Madras there are many colleges with diverse interests. But the Muir Central College stands practically by itself, and Government will thus have a free hand. In these circumstances the experiment will be one of the great interest, and importance to all India and it is the more necessary that we should clearly understand the ends to be aimed at and the condition to be dealt with. To begin with Indian students may be divided into two classes, those who desire a good education and those who merely wish to pass a degree examination in order to become clerks in the railway or in the subordinate establishments of Government. It is plain that the interests of these two classes are diametrically opposed; and this is what makes the University problem in India peculiar, Here English education has become identical with University education. The student the summit of whose ambition is to copy English letters of business or to become a type-writing clerk on Rs. 40 a month goes to the same college and attends the same classes as the member of a wealthy family who aspires to rise high in the law or the Government service or to become himself a professor. Is there any other country in the world where this great difference is not recognised? In England the commercial clerk does not receive his education at Oxford, and in Germany the two classes are divided long before they reach the University. It is plain that the result of our system must be disastrous. It divides our Universities into two opposing camps, those who aspire to learning and those whose interest it is to turn out clerks. How can standards be raised or degrees be made anything much more than mere certificates of literacy as long as there is this dead weight upon higher education? At the same time the complaint is common that the University cannot produce a good clerk. The retort is obvious: a University is not meant for the production of clerks. Indeed, it might almost be said that the better the University the worse clerks would its students make.

It is plain that if a University is to do anything in real learning, it must either get rid of this class of students altogether or relegate them to a separate department. But as these students form the great majority, and are to be found in every college, and as moreover, there is no other means of teaching them they cannot be objected from the University, nor is it the intention of Government to disaffiliate even those colleges which deal with the humblest class of students. It remains them to separate them, and this might be done by the creation of a special course which would deal with commercial subjects. If these were done, and Government made this course the test for employment in its subordinate offices, the problem might be solved in a fairly satisfactory manner. The student in need of a commercial or clerical education would receive a training which might prove adequate to his own wants and those of his employers, while the college professors who had to deal with higher matters would no longer be embarrassed by students who had no object in learning. This change would also do much to remove the jealousy between those colleges whose attention is wholly devoted to the training of such students and the few powerful colleges which desire to attain to higher things. Colleges would naturally divide themselves under the two divisions as their staffs, their students and their means permitted. Then, also, the students with high aims would know where to go; and if Government should follow the plan at present being considered, and devote its energies to the concentration of the higher studies in one centre, if the additional Chairs were chosen with discretion and filled by good men there would gradually be erected an institution which might be deemed worthy the name of University.

But in the working of the scheme the two great objects—higher education and clerical or commercial education—would have constantly to be kept in view. Higher education would have to be put in the hands of the men who understood it, and so also with the other. Let us not deceive ourselves. Even though a man be a High Court Judge, even though he be an ideal husband, father and citizen, he may not be able to conduct the affairs of a University. Of course it is possible that professors may err, but surely they are more likely to be right than those who have not made teaching their vocation; while the work of the Bench and the Bar would not suffer if judges and lawyers were allowed to mind their own business. There are some who say that India has no need of higher education, and that it has done more harm than good. But they confuse the issues. Higher education is forced upon a large class that has no need for it, that makes the mere name of it ridiculous. What have railway clerks to do with philosophy or literature or science? But India has need of a class of highly educated men just like any other country. If not, why have Universities at all?

HISTORY OF THE DURBAR.

Messrs. Higginbotham and Co., of Madras have issued "The Delhi Durbar 1902-03, a Concise Illustrated history" compiled by Valentia Steer, Editor of the "Madras Times."

It is bound in white pastel embossed board, in purple and gold, and contains several full-size illustrations of the State entry and the Durbar from photographs by Messrs. Wiele and Klein, Madras, and also a picture of His Majesty the King in Coronation Robes and Regalia. The first three chapters describe the origin of the Durbar, the Viceroy's defence of his scheme, the progress of the building of the camp, and a description of all the principal camps with a full list of the guests who were invited. The next three chapters describe respectively the State entry, the opening of the art Exhibition, and the Durbar. The seventh chapter is devoted to a review of the Durbar honours with a list of the principal recipients, whilst the eighth chapter is a record of the State Banquet. In the ninth chapter the reception of the Mutiny veterans, the Viceroy's Garden Party and the State Service are briefly described. Chapter X deals with the State Ball and Investiture and chapter XI with the two assaults-at-arms, the review of native chiefs, retainers and the great military review. The twelfth and last chapter describes the progress of the polo, hockey, and football tournaments and the other sporting events during the Durbar celebrations.

ENGLISH FURNITURE IN INDIAN PALACES.

LORD CURZON AND TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD.

In classifying Tottenham Court-road furniture with "flaming Brussels carpets, cheap Italian mosaics, French oleographs, Austrian lustres, German tissues and cheap brocades," Lord Curzon has "put his foot into it," writes a home paper. Tottenham Court-road by no means objects to the Viceroy's advice in which he counsels the native princes to beautify their Indian houses by patronising the artificers who can satisfy the artistic as well as the utilitarian tastes of their countrymen. But it does object to have its staple product stigmatised as on a level with "flaming Brussels carpets."

Indian princes, Tottenham Court-road points out, are only exercising that active loyalty of which the Colonial Secretary makes so much when they exercise a partiality for English furniture. Their desire is, indeed, to show their English visitors something which they imagine will please them.

But Sir J. Blundell Maple, the personification of Tottenham Court-road has given an answer to which it will be difficult for even Lord Curzon to reply. Interviewed on behalf of the "Daily Mail," Sir J. Blundell Maple brought forth a letter dated "The Viceregal Lodge, Calcutta," ordering carpets for Lord Curzon himself. One sentence he read with peculiar satisfaction;

"I shall be obliged if you will consider order No. 1 as a standing order to be supplied regularly every year."

Here was the chief accuser "art and part" in the crime of introducing English carpets into India! Not only that, but the other day Lord Curzon received Tottenham Court-road chairs, and the whole of the Viceregal Lodge at Simla was furnished by Maple's when it was built in 1888.

The "Daily Express" states in reference to the Ninth Lancers that the order by which all leave in the regiment is stopped until June will be rescinded.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

The preliminary memorandum on the Bombay wheat crop for the season of 1902-1903, (estimates up to 5th December 1902.)—as as under;—

Sowings still in progress. Information incomplete. Reported area 14 lakhs of acres against 13 lakhs last year, and decennial average of 17 3-4 lakhs.

Gujarat.—Area in British Districts 184,000 acres, or three-fourths of average of corresponding forecasts of past ten years. Native States have 301,000 acres, or 15 per cent. over average. Information incomplete. Late rains favourable, and sowings continue in irrigated lands as also in double-cropped lands on which early crops matured much later than usual owing to late opening of monsoon. In Broach, wheat replaced cotton damaged by excessive rain. Crop mostly in good condition at present.

Deccan.—Area in British Districts 275,000 acres or a little over half the average. Native States 10,000 acres. Sowings continue, particularly in irrigated lands. But decrease mainly attributed to cultivators having placed more lands under kharif crops owing to failure of rabi rains during past few years. Young crop in fairly good condition, but recent heavy rains are reported to have damaged it to some extent in east and south. Some injury by cloudy weather is also reported from Khandesh.

Karnatak.—British Districts report 268,000 and Native States 78,000 acres, or nearly average area under the crop. Belgaum and Bijapur show a decrease approximately compensated by increase in Dharwar. Sowings continue, and complete information not received. Crop fairly good, except in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar, where recent rains have done some damage.

Sind.—Area 276,000 acres, or 28 per cent, below average in British Districts, and 16,000 acres in Khairpur. Decrease general and attributed to deficiency of water-supply consequent on very low inundation of the year. Sowings still in progress in Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier. Crop fair at present.

BOMBAY LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

The preliminary memorandum on the Bombay linseed and rapeseed crops for the season of 1902-1903. (Information up to 5th December 1902.), is as under:—

LINSEED.

Gujarat.—1,500 acres; less than half the average. Condition fairly good.

Deccan.—Area 75,000 acres against last year 67,000 and decennial average 96,000. Information incomplete. Sowings continue in places. In north Deccan, where, linseed is principally grown, more area devoted to khariff crops owing to uncertainty of late rains in recent years. Crop damaged a little in places owing to recent excessive rain. Elsewhere fairly good.

Karnatak.—Area 30,000 acres against decennial average 35,000. Sowings not yet finished and information incomplete. Crop fairly good except where damaged by recent heavy rains.

Total area 110,000 acres against 102,000 last year and 148,000 average.

RAPESEED.

Gujarat.—Area 53,000 acres against average 43,000. Crop principally in Native States, where cultivation extended under favourable late rains. Condition fairly good at present.

Sind.—Slightly above average. Condition of crop fair. Total area 9 per cent. in excess of average.

DELHI DRESS FIASCO.

INQUIRY TO BE HELD.

The statements in the "Express," that the P. and O. steamer Arabia went away from Marseilles leaving the baggage of some of her passengers in the dock, has caused a good deal of excitement at the headquarters of the P. and O. Company in Leadenhall-street.

It is understood that a strict inquiry will be made into the matter when the Arabia returns to London, as, on inspection day, previous to the vessel leaving the Albert Dock, the chairman of the company, Sir Thomas Sutherland, instructed Captain Parfit, the commander, that he was to do everything in his power to make a record voyage, and study the comfort of his passengers.

Officials of the P. and O. Company, in discussing the affair, said that they could not understand why the captain did not order his entire crew, which numbers nearly 300 men, on to the dock to handle the baggage, which they could have easily done in a few hours.

The company's mail steamer Osiris had a similar experience last January at Brindisi, when the dock labourers were on strike and refused to handle the baggage or mails. All hands were ordered ashore, and under the promise of extra pay they quickly got over the difficulty, and the Osiris went away in time.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	4	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	16	15	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	22	16	39
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	3	3	18
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	19	13	39
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	12
G Mahim and Worli	1	2	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	11
Total	6	60	173
Same date last year	72	38	133

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	3	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	21	14	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	26	22	47
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	6	6	20
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	5	31
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	5	4	10
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	12
Total	73	59	172
Total plague deaths to date	122,968	102,818	
Same date last year	60	48	154

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th January 1903, as compared with the statement of 6th January 1903:—

LIABILITIES.	January 6 Rs.	A.	P.	January 13 Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,17,50,000	0	0	1,17,50,000	0	0
Public Deposit, &c.	1,31,69,288	8	10	1,82,93,6[illegible]2	4	1
Other Deposits, &c.	9,04,41,020	12	6	8,75,26,687	8	6
Bank Post Bills, &c	5,95,205	11	5	9,60,224	15	10
Sundries	14,72,491	13	6	13,72,283	14	8
Rs.	14,21,28,006	13	3	13,99,02,838	11	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,40,63,577	0	0	1,26,67,088	0	0
other authorised investment	56,52,365	0	0	56,54,890	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,90,49,732	15	0	2,98,51,368	7	10
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,91,47,833	10	1	1,86,80,823	0	6
Bills discounted, &c	2,24,09,313	4	6	2,29,44,336	9	0
Balances with other Banks	21,49,349	5	9	20,18,806	6	2
Bullion	1,237	11	6	1,237	11	6
Dead Stock	18,43,183	10	6	18,39,303	6	9
Stamps	11,961	4	0	12,573	7	2
Sundries	12,02,793	7	11	10,27,341	5	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office.	1,94,60,221	9	9	1,79,56,117	15	2
Do. at Branches	2,72,36,124	13	6	2,70,56,117	15	2
Rs.	14,21,28,006	13	3	13,99,02,838	11	1

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	1,35,156	Decrease
Do. at Branches	2,59,509	Increase
Other Deposits	29,14,333	Decrease
Post Bills	3,65,019	Increase
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	3,93,964	Decrease
Loans	8,01,636	Increase
Accounts of Credit	4,67,000	Decrease
Mercantile Bills	3,24,918	Increase
Cash at Head Office	24,04,107	Decrease
Do. at Branches	87,382	Do

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

Count Lamsdorff, after being received in farewell audience by the King of Servia at Nish on Dec. 25, continued his journey to Sofia where he at once proceeded to the palace. In the evening a dinner was given in his honour at the Russian Legation, at which the Prince was present. Count Lamsdorff asked the various party leaders present to give him their views on the Macedonian Question. On December 27 the Count was entertained at luncheon by the Prime Minister, afterwards calling on the various party leaders. In the evening a Macedonian torchlight procession was organised and a State dinner given in his honour at the palace. On Sunday night, December 28, he left for Vienna, where he arrived on the 29th and was received at the station by the Russian Ambassador, Count Kapnist and the personnel of the Embassy.

The visit to Vienna is regarded by all the papers as a political event of the greatest importance, from which may date a new era in the Eastern policy of this monarchy. Most of them, the "Standard" correspondent says, express a hope that the meeting will not only confirm peace in the Balkan Peninsula, but also assure the peace of the world, and fully credit the semi-official assurances that Russia and Austria intend to use only pacific measures to effect reforms in Macedonia, beneficial alike to Mahomedans and Christians. Greater pressure than hitherto is to be brought to bear on Turkey and the Balkan States in order that the former may remove all ground for complaint, and the latter may not endanger, by hasty action, the execution of reforms. As both the Tsar and the Emperor Francis Joseph are alike pacific in their aims, it is out of the question that they should eventually adopt stringent military measures to enforce their action in Macedonia. As the "Montagsrevue puts it—

The consolidation of the Austro-Russian Agreement must convince all subversive elements in the Balkan Peninsula that no action whatever on their part has any prospect of success, and in Constantinople sacrifices will be made when people there are assured that they will prevent a crisis in Macedonia.

There is, however, a portion of the Press which fears that Count Lamsdorff's mission is to induce this monarchy to take a dangerous step, and that Russia is now ready for any action against Turkey. Others while ready to believe that the Tsar will not evoke a war with Turkey, ask what is to be done if the Porte refuses to take the medicine prescribed for her. In that case Russia would be compelled to resort to severe measures.

A telegram of Dec. 30 from the Vienna correspondent of the "Standard" says:—

It is stated that Count Lamsdorff conferred till midnight with the Russian Ambassador, Count Kapnist. This morning he drove to the Foreign Office, where he had an interview with Count Goluchowsky lasting three-quarters of an hour. Then he went to the Russian Embassy to lunch with Count Kapnist, and shortly before two proceeded to the Hofburg, where he was received by the Emperor in a private audience, which lasted almost an hour. At its conclusion his Majesty handed him the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen. It is said that the Count was greatly pleased with the Emperor's extremely gracious reception. When he returned to his hotel, the Russian Foreign Minister had another interview with Count Kapnist, and then before going to the Court dinner, which began at six, he paid visits to the Archdukes Francis Ferdinand, Otto, and Ferdinand Charles, and to all the other Archdukes now in Vienna. According to present arrangements, Count Lamsdorff will leave Vienna on Thursday evening.

From an interview which a representative of the Vienna paper "Die Zeit" had with M. de Savinsky, secretary to Count Lamsdorff, in the railway carriage between Buda-Pesth and Vienna, it appears that the Russian Foreign Minister is more than satisfied with the results of his journey attained so far. M de Savinsky admitted that it was no mere chance that the Count just now desired to present himself to the Austrian Emperor, as the state of things in the Balkan Peninsula necessitated a thorough discussion of Eastern matters between Austria and Russia. "His Excellency," he added, "went to Sofia to appease the Bulgarians by sincere advice, and to induce them to look forward with confidence to the peaceful action of Austria and Russia, and he was glad to obtain the impression that the seriousness of the situation was recognised in all circles in Bulgaria, and that both the Bulgarians and the Macedonians realised that they must not come into conflict with the intentions of the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Tsar Nicholas." Count Lamsdorff, on the whole, felt great confidence with regard to the future results of his journey, and did not think that it had caused any uneasiness in Constantinople—indeed, certain facts showed him that at Yildiz Kiosk the friendly, sincerely meant, and peaceful intentions of the Russian and Austrian Governments were duly valued. There was also no reason for not placing complete confidence in the work of reform solemnly announced by the Sultan. M. de Savinsky remarked that Count Lamsdorff was firmly convinced that, on the basis of the Agreement of 1897 between Russia and Austria, the difficult task of pacifying the Balkan Peninsula could be satisfactorily solved, although it might, perhaps, be desirable that this agreement should undergo some slight alterations. "Though Russia," he concluded, "was powerful enough for all eventualities, it would be a sin of omission not to do everything possible to prevent an outbreak in a stormy corner of Europe."

Perhaps from the same source, the "Neue Freie Presse" has got information that the journey of Count Lamsdorff is the result of an exchange of views between him and Count Goluchowsky, and that he went to Sofia and Nish, not only as the interpreter of Russian, but also of Austrian views and intentions. "Count Lamsdorff's programme is," the statement proceeds, "to establish most intimate relations with Austria-Hungary, though existing relations between them leave almost nothing to be desired." It is also said to be Count Lamsdorff's intention to maintain the balance of power between Russian and Austrian influence in the Balkans, so that Russia would exercise her influence more in Bulgaria, and Austria hers more in Servia, and it is added that Count Lamsdorff is deliberating upon how Bulgaria's demands could be satisfied without affecting the "status quo" in Macedonia too much; and it would not be upsetting the principle of the status quo if a Christian Governor-General were appointed for it.

Turkey, however, would not easily consent to the appointment of a Christian Governor, as she has already had disagreeable experiences with such officials, as for instance in Samos and the Lebanon. Indeed the other day I heard from a personage well informed about the views entertained in Constantinople that Turkey would consider such an appointment as a direct amputation of Macedonia from the Turkish body and that she would much sooner go to war than agree to this.

The following letter, which appeared in the "Pall Mall Gazette" on October 29, 1869, sent to that paper by the parent of a boy, then at Rugby, throws an interesting light on Dr. Temple's popularity as a headmaster:—"My Dear Papa,—I suppose you have heard the news about Temple. It has been received here just as if he had died. Three of the Masters cried when they told their forms about it, and our master said that we might ever be proud of saying that we have been under Dr. Temple. I shall not care a bit for the school with a new master, no more will anyone. I feel sure there was not ever anyone in the school who ever really disliked him. We cannot ever possibly have another anything approaching to him. I would not mind having only 10s. a term here if he could come back."

"Centurion" writes to the "Standard" in reference to regimental officers' pay:—At a time when the question of reducing officers' expenses or increasing their pay is looked on as one of the greatest difficulties as regards Army reform, I think the following very real grievance demands immediate attention. In Mauritius an officer of a British Line regiment or company of Royal Garrison Artillery receives less pay than he would draw were he in India, all allowances included, whereas the officer of the Staff Corps regiments stationed there receive a special allowance of rupees 150 per mensem (about £120 per annum) to meet the extra expenses of the station. This appears absurd, as if the place is so much more expensive than the average Indian Station (which it is indubitably is), all officers should be treated alike in this respect.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pains relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HONOUR RESTORED.

CASHIERED OFFICER TO BE REINSTATED.

The "Express" announces that the defender of Helvetia, ex-Major Stapleton Cotton, who was cashiered from the Liverpool Regiment for the surrender of the garrison, is to be reinstated in the Army.

The revision of the case has been consequent upon the many inequalities discovered in martial law during the campaign, and has been brought about after a stiff battle between the War Office and Mr. Pugh, solicitor, supported by counsel.

The final acknowledgment of official error, however, is entirely due to Lord Roberts, who, once convinced of the hardness of the case, consented to the case for reinstatement being placed before the Secretary of State for approval.

Helvetia, a post in the Transvaal between Lydenburg and Machadodorp, was surrendered after a brave fight when the position was hopeless and fifty of the Liverpool Regiment had been killed and wounded and 200 taken prisoner.

Major Cotton held out until he found that his position was commanded from Gun Hill as well as surrounded and five surgeons including Sir Victor Horsley have certified that by the nature of his wounds Major Cotton must have defended his post until exhausted.

OTHER CASES TO BE OPENED.

Major Cotton was too ill to defend himself at his trial and was led to believe that the proceedings were only formal.

By all the rules of warfare he had acted well, and surrendered only when hopelessly outnumbered and surrounded. He was the scapegoat of foolish order which attempted to better Napoleon's wisdom by placing surrenders outside the possibilities of war.

Many other cases of gross injustice may yet come prominently before the public.

One is that of Major Camilleri, who was spied upon by a Boer woman in British employ and another is that of the reduction of Sergeant-Major Edmondson, of the Imperial Yeomanry, without a charge being preferred against him.

It is possible that the Edmondson case may come into the courts as a civil action, in which event Generals Buller, Kelly-Kenny, Butler, and Colonel Sitwell will be called.

The surrender at Nicholson's Nek is also likely to occupy the attention of the War Office. Four companies of the Gloucestershire Regiment, six of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and a mountain battery were involved in this affair, being thrown into confusion by the mules stampeding and the men were encircled by the enemy. They signalled in vain for assistance and the surrender was only made when they were surrounded at close quarters and after heavy losses.

In this case Lord Roberts and Mr Brodrick differ, the latter not wanting the case reopened.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, January 18.

Sunday.—The depression advancing eastwards from central India yesterday has entered lower Bengal, where it is giving slightly unsettled weather. Showers have fallen in Chota Nagpur, Orissa and lower Bengal. Ranchi, Charbassa, and Balasore each received about one inch. Fine weather prevails in the other parts of India, but the skies are still cloudy in Kashmir. The barometer is falling in east Persia and a light shower has been received at Teheran.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts in all districts. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds continue to be very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature is about normal. The maximum ranged from 93° at Cochin to 70° at Sirsa and the minimum from 38° at Jacobabad to 77° at Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and Mysore, and on the Malabar Coast. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—There has been no rain at any station.

Weather.—Fine weather with passing clouds prevails generally.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th January, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ...inches	29·961
Temperature of the Air ...degrees	73·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63·5
Dew Point	57·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·573
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...degrees	82·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	65·3
General Directions of wind.*	N, NNE, NNW,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ...miles	299

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—January 17.

10 p.m.	69·4

SUNDAY NIGHT—January 18.

6 a.m.	66·1
10 a.m.	71·4
2 p.m.	77
4 p.m.	75·8

BOMBAY RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 24TH JANUARY.

Owners are reminded that Entry closes at 6 p.m., on Monday, 19th January, 1903. (Only one Entry).

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 15th January, 1903.

Coincident with Mr. Chamberlain's visit to East Africa comes a reminder that our protectorates in that part of the world are not under the control of the Colonial Secretary, but of the Foreign Office. Yet the announcement is of a nature which should gratify Mr. Chamberlain, as it indicates further advance in civilization, the evidence of which has astonished and delighted him. Mr. Ralph Cator becomes a judge of the recently constituted High Court of East Africa, and Mr. R. W. Hamilton of the Inner Temple, an assistant judge. It is seven years since Mr. Cator (who is a barrister of Lincoln's Inn) got his first judicial appointment in East Africa. As the East Africa Protectorate is not technically a part of the Empire, Mr. Cator is called upon to administer laws which recognize the legal status of slavery. It is hard for the "average man" to understand the difference between that which is a protectorate merely and that which is actually British soil.

There was a significant array of "men of Laws" to see the Lord Mayor lay the foundation-stone of the New Bailey. The first magistrate of the realm came in state along with the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs, the Mace and Civic Sword, and everything else in order; and these found to receive them a spacious marquee thronged with the men who keep up the traditions which make English law the great engine of civilization it is. Judges jostled with King's counsel, junior barristers rubbed elbows with borough mayors, and Common Council men wore their proper gowns of mazarin blue. It was a plain ceremony; just a businesslike speech from the chairman of the City Lands Committee, a prayer from the chaplain, a vote of thanks, and a brief address from Sir Marcus. The day itself (Saturday) showed that civil claims override religious ones in the Lord Mayor's mind and he dwelt appropriately on the humanitarianism which has reformed the Statute-book during the last century or so. Thereafter the guests repaired to the Mansion House, and Sir Marcus entertained them to luncheon. The Lord Chancellor replied to the toast of "The Bench," and there were plenty of judges to concur—Lord Justice Mathew, Justices Wills, Grantham, Lawrence, Gorell Barnes, Wright, Bruce, Darling, Bigham, and others.

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RECEPTION AT DURBAN.

THE Good Hope, with Mr. Chamberlain on board, arrived at Durban early on the morning of Friday, December 26, and at 10 Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain were transferred to a tug to go on shore. At the jetty they were received by the Governor and his Ministers and by the town council. They then proceeded to the Town Hall, where an address of welcome was presented amid great enthusiasm. One passage in the address, which was recited by the Town Clerk, caused a great burst of enthusiasm. It was as follows:—

"We, who have lost many near and dear ones on the battlefields and in the hospitals, beg to assure you of our unqualified appreciation of your South African policy."

The reading of the address at an end, states "Reuter," the Mayor rose, and the audience, unable to restrain themselves, indulged in another prolonged demonstration, which evidently caused much gratification to Mr. Chamberlain. It seemed a long time before silence was obtained. The Mayor, when at length he was able to make himself heard, addressing Mr. Chamberlain, assured him that the welcome which was being extended to him came from the bottom of their hearts. When Mr. Chamberlain came forward to speak in reply, the entire audience rose and cheered till the roof rang again. He said:—

He had two objects in coming to South Africa. The first was to express, on behalf of the King and his Government, their engaged sympathy for their kinsmen across the sea, and their desire to understand them better. Their object was to make permanent the new relations between the Colonies and the mother country, which had been so strikingly illustrated during the war. To no colony did England owe more than to Natal. If the war had ended differently, which he under no circumstances could conceive, Natal would have suffered most. All the information and suggestions which had come from Natal before the war, promises of support, prayers to stand fast, had been amply justified. The fields of Natal had been watered with the blood of its best citizens. For its heavy sacrifices it had gained the right to take its part in the comity of the empire.

The second object of his mission was to gain information which could only be successfully and fully obtained on the spot. There were manifold complications and problems in South Africa. Natal was fortunate in that it was not implicated in those problems, which were local, and were to be solved by local wisdom and statesmanship. In spite of this, Natal was deeply interested in the solution of those difficulties. He had found here independent advice and independent information. He would not minimise the difficulties. They could not solve questions with a magician's wand, but time was the great healer, and patience was wanted.

Several deputations subsequently waited on Mr. Chamberlain. Among the subjects discussed, says the "Standard" correspondent, was—

The question of the sugar bounties, which have so long handicapped an important local industry. The Indian community also detained some grievances which they think might possibly be remedied by the conferment of the franchise, but of this concession there is no likelihood. Representations were also made with regard to the incursion into the colony of American negro missionaries, who are assiduously spreading the doctrine among the natives that South Africa is for the blacks. Their propaganda promises to be a fruitful source of trouble, but, at the same time, Mr. Chamberlain did not express himself favourably on the proposal to register all coloured missionaries. These subjects practically exhausted the problems local to Natal.

The same correspondent, referring to the ceremony of reception at the Town Hall, says:—"The distinctive note of the ceremony was confidence, not only in Mr. Chamberlain, but also in Lord Milner. In this Natal has once again set an example to other loyalists which they will do well to follow. It is perfectly clear to everybody that strenuous efforts are being made in certain quarters to secure the recall of the High Commissioner."

The "Times" correspondent says that it is not without significance that the keynote of almost the first speech made by Mr. Chamberlain in South Africa is the reconciliation of the two races.

On the termination of the proceedings at the Town Hall, Mr. Chamberlain, with his wife and party, drove to the Marine Hotel, where a public luncheon in their honour was held.

CONCILIATION AND FEDERATION.

In replying to the toast of his health Mr. Chamberlain said:—

He hoped that his visit to South Africa would strengthen the hands of that great public servant, Lord Milner, a man to whom Africa owed so much, to whose ability, firmness, and honesty of purpose they still looked to complete the work which he had undertaken, and who he (Mr. Chamberlain) expected would prove to be the great conciliator who would maintain the balance between the rights and interests of the empire and the colonies.

Downing Street, continued Mr. Chamberlain, was a name given to the greatest, the ablest, and the purest Civil Service which the world had ever known. He hoped now that the trust in that great office would continue.

The Dutch and the English had been fighting in South Africa shoulder to shoulder in the cause of civilisation against barbarism. They had also been fighting each other in courageous rivalry. He trusted that they would yet mutually gain in triumph—the triumph of loyal respect and appreciation for each other, which afforded the only solid foundation for the building up of lasting friendship. When the smoke of war cleared away might they not hope that both sides would be content to forget all that ought not to be remembered by them and to seek for unity for the common good? The British and the Dutch were two proud and kindred races who had come to stay in Africa. They were kindred in origin, kindred alike in the great qualities which both throughout a glorious history had consistently honoured—namely, love of liberty, freedom, endurance, tenacity of purpose, resolution, independence, and self-reliance. Those were the qualities found in the nation which honoured Vantroop and De Ruyter among its heroes, and William the Silent among its statesmen. As long as human nature was what it was, it was inevitable that there should be a clash of interests between two such races, that there should be a struggle for supremacy which had to be fought out. Neither was a nation which would surrender without a good fight. Therefore war in South Africa had been inevitable and no statesman could permanently have prevented it.

Federation was indeed a thing which he had looked forward to with most favourable anticipation added Mr. Chamberlain. But federation pre-supposed that it would be safe to concede self-government to the new colonies. Whether or when federation came depended upon the spirit in which our advances were met. He hoped that it would come soon but no mistake could be greater than to hasten it prematurely. When it came he firmly believed that it would set the seal upon the two races which had been in close and severe conflict, and that it would herald the birth of a new nation under the British flag.

The "Standard" correspondent reports Mr. Chamberlain as saying, on the question of reconciliation:—

The losses we have suffered, the sacrifices we have made, must not be thrown away. Reconciliation should be easy. We hold out our hand, and we ask the Dutch to take it frankly and in the spirit in which it is tendered. There is no cause to despair. The differences are not greater than those that once divided the Scotch and English, or the French and English in Canada.

The same evening Mr. Chamberlain was entertained at dinner by the principal residents.

On Saturday, Dec. 27, the Colonial Secretary received a number of deputations, including representatives of the Indian community, and also had a second conference with sugar planters. The grievance in their case is that sugar from Mozambique is, by an old convention, admitted into the Transvaal duty free, while Natal sugar pays 40s. a ton. In the course of his replies, says the "Standard," Mr. Chamberlain said that he recognised that the federation of South Africa was bound to come, but the time was not yet;—

The question of a union of Customs and railways was, in his opinion, far more urgent, and should be dealt with immediately. In fact, he would represent to Lord Milner the desirability of summoning a conference on the subject. He was particularly pleased to find that there was a strong feeling among the colonists in favour of preferential rates for British goods. He welcomed it, not alone on the score of the actual benefit to inter-imperial trade; that could not be weighed in the balance against the evidence it afforded of unity and sympathy.

With regard to the matter of the American negro missionaries, who have been sedulously instilling into the Kaffir mind the idea that the country is for them and not for the whites, Mr. Chamberlain said that there should be no interference with moral teaching, but when the propaganda began to assume a political character the Government would be right in seeing that it led to no serious mischief.

On the subject of Indian immigration, the Colonial Secretary said he thought there was ample room in South Africa for Indian labour. He laid great stress on the labour question in the Transvaal—a problem which, he considered, ought to be dealt with before some others which many people regarded as of supreme importance. The deputations availed themselves of the opportunity to express their gratitude to and confidence in Lord Milner, who they hope would remain long at work in South Africa.

In the afternoon a garden party was given by the Mayor, and in the evening a crowd gathered outside the Marine Hotel. Mr. Chamberlain, speaking from the balcony, thanked the gathering for his warm reception, and congratulated them on the prosperity of the town and colony. He went on, however, to lay particular stress on the obligation imposed on every British subject to take his share in the burden of empire. Up to the present they had not done their full part, but he felt confident they would do so in the future.

The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the "Times," commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's speech, says:—

The reference to Natal's obligations has been variously interpreted. With hardly sufficient justification there has been read into Mr. Chamberlain's impromptu remarks on that occasion a hint that Natal will be asked to make a direct contribution to the war debt. The colony's financial obligations in this sense do not extend for the moment beyond the vexed question of compensation. It will be remembered that, in order to allow those who suffered losses through invasion to make a fresh start as soon as possible, the Colonial Government agreed to anticipate the imperial grant and to advance 75 per cent. of the money required to meet the compensation claims on the understanding that it should be paid back out of the first Transvaal loan. The remaining 25 per cent. is now about to be paid and the total sum amounts to over £1,000,000.

It may be taken for granted that Mr. Chamberlain will not lose sight of the fact that, whereas the mother country has had to face the payment of large sums in ready money and has been further mulcted by an increased income tax, Natal has not only had to pay nothing, but is actually in many ways better off than before. True, there may be many cases of individual loss. That is inevitable in the circumstances. But the fact remains that the general prosperity of the country has improved since the outbreak of the war. With these thoughts in his mind it is possible that Mr. Chamberlain was not unwilling to suggest, as an appropriate way for Natal to show her generosity, that she should offer to forgo her claim on the Transvaal loan. But from the tenor of his speech and his subsequent references to Natal's obligation in the Town Hall at Pietermaritzburg, there can be little doubt that Mr. Chamberlain's thoughts were running chiefly in another vein, for there are other and more important ways than mere pecuniary assistance in which Natal can take up the burden of the empire. Foremost among these comes her own defence, a subject which was urged upon the Prime Minister's consideration by Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Conference. The burden of the empire must increase with increasing advantages, and in no way could the Colonies help more to consolidate the empire than by relieving the Imperial Parliament of the necessity of garrisoning the oversea possessions.

This, naturally, is a measure which does not admit of being put immediately into execution. It is rather the goal at which the imperial idea must aim. Mr. Chamberlain, by continually laying stress in his speeches on the closer union of the empire, would seem to conceive that in some such way the object will ultimately be consummated. The reiteration of the idea in Natal is only natural inasmuch as it is the one purely British colony in South Africa and as such might well be expected to take the lead in this all-important movement.

On Sunday morning, December 28, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain attended service at St. Paul's Church, and in the afternoon left for Maritzburg where he again had an enthusiastic reception.

On Monday, December 29, an address was presented to him in the town hall, Maritzburg. On their arrival Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain were received with loud cheering. They were met at the entrance to the hall by the mayor and the members of the town council. Their progress up the central aisle was accompanied by enthusiastic cheers, which drowned the strains of the National Anthem played on the organ. At the conclusion of the reading of the address by the mayor, Mr. Chamberlain was again greeted with terrific applause and there is little wonder that he felt constrained to refer in the opening part of his speech to the welcome which he had been accorded. In his own words, the enthusiasm he had witnessed at Durban he had never seen surpassed. It had been continued yesterday, and was now confirmed at Pietermaritzburg.

In the course of his remarks the Colonial Secretary warned his audience that, in spite of the manifest advantages of a personal interchange of views, the Minister in charge of the Colonies was constitutionally responsible to Parliament for all the details of administration of the 30 or more British colonies and dependencies, and his absence in critical times might be productive of grave inconvenience. Consequently there must always be difficulties in the ways of his successors following his example. His repeated assurance that the sacrifices entailed by a war which had been forced upon us against our will must not be thrown away was received with loud applause. Mr. Chamberlain's evident determination to leaven conciliation with firmness is of most hopeful augury that the beneficial results of his mission will be permanent. Finally, the Colonial Secretary urged his hearers, while continuing to pursue their several local interests with the same strenuousness as before, to rise above the provincial spirit and bear one another's burdens and share the obligations as well as the privileges of the empire.

The drive back to Government House was accompanied by renewed cheers, and the evident delight of both Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain at the heartiness of their welcome was not lost on the people.

The morning of December 30 was devoted by Mr. Chamberlain to interviews with members of the Ministry and representative men. In the afternoon he received a loyal address of welcome from the native community. It was originally intended that the Colonial Secretary should visit the neighbouring location, but the alteration of arrangements due to the delay in the arrival of the Good Hope caused this item of the programme to be omitted. The natives had been occupied in repairing the roads to the kraals and otherwise in preparing to celebrate Mr. Chamberlain's visit. In view of their disappointment, the Government presented to the location a fat bullock in order that the feast might be kept according to native custom.

In the evening a banquet was given by the Mayor and Town Council in the Town Hall, and was a brilliant affair.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON IMPERIAL UNITY.

Mr. Chamberlain made a great speech, which occupied an hour in the delivery and of which every sentence was pregnant with sentiments of the deepest importance to Natal and South Africa generally. He said:—

The question agitating the colony were beginning to shape themselves before his eye; their difficulties did not grow less as he approached them. Once more he took the opportunity of paying a graceful and manifestly sincere tribute to Lord Milner. He looked forward to the intimate intercourse with him which he hoped to enjoy in the next few days, and said that their exchange of views would enable him on his return to England to co-operate with Lord Milner, in carrying on the administration of the country, which he had hitherto conducted with so much ability and discretion.

Passing to the main theme of his speech, Mr. Chamberlain declared that the greatest of all the questions before South Africa at the present moment was how to secure unity. That unity he regarded in three great divisions—unity between the two white races, unity within each of the separate colonies, and unity of all the colonies of South Africa in one great federation. With each of these Mr. Chamberlain dealt at length. With regard to the unity of races, he said:—"We have the assurance of our late opponents, particularly of the leaders at home, that they will in future consider themselves loyal subjects of the King. It is not for us to comment on or to criticise that declaration. A declaration of loyalty may mean much or little. The Boers have urged that we ought not to expect immediately more than a passive loyalty. Mr. Chamberlain said he was prepared to make all allowance for their feelings, but he hoped that the time was not distant when passive would be converted into active loyalty. Until that was done the progress of South Africa would be hindered and its prosperity delayed. He then quoted the example of Scotland which he asked the Boers to reflect upon and urged them to bring about the same state of affairs which now existed in the relationship of English and Scotch. This was the desired consummation in South Africa "and he who hinders it," declared Mr. Chamberlain in impassioned tones amid thundering applause "is a traitor to his country and an enemy of the prosperity of South Africa."

As regards the unity of the separate colonies, it behoved every one, urged Mr. Chamberlain, to treat party and personal interests as altogether secondary, and to rise to the height of national patriotism, which was superior to petty local interests. In the case of Natal every one was conscious that the hopes for its future depend on its interests being properly cared for in the general settlement. If it were left out in the cold, its investments, for instance, would return very small dividends. The Colonial Secretary warned his hearers that if they spoke with divided voice on such questions as Customs railways, and native administration—all vital matters—the influence of the colony would be weakened in the councils of South Africa, and they and their descendants would suffer in the future.

Coming to the great question of federation Mr. Chamberlain spoke with no uncertain voice. Federation, he declared, will not be imposed by the Imperial Government. The mother country will not burn her fingers again. She will heartily rejoice when the united people of South Africa with one voice demand a new Constitution. He pointed out that, in order to secure this end, each colony would have to make sacrifices and must be prepared to give and take, so that greater advantages for the whole might be attained by a certain amount of self-devotion on the part of the component elements. He referred to the presence of the large native population as an incentive to federation; but there was a danger in too hasty action. They must first satisfy themselves as to the details with which it must be accomplished.

Mr. Chamberlain now came to a portion of his speech on which he evidently intended that great stress should be laid for he afterwards explained that he made these statements for the purpose of arousing interest on the subject so that he might benefit from its discussion in public. His remarks stated clearly the attitude taken up towards the question of self-government in the new colonies, which, he declared, must precede any movement towards federation. It is perfectly clear, he went on, that the concession of self-government cannot in any circumstances be made immediately. Apart from the fact that the population had not yet returned, that an abnormal state of affairs existed, and that the main industry of the country had not yet recovered itself, "surely," he said, "we have a right, before we consider the grant of self-government, to ask our Boer friends for the active loyalty which we hope is to follow their present passive loyalty. It would be a dereliction of Imperial duty if we put it in the power of individuals or of a party to undo by political agitation the work so painfully accomplished by force of arms." Another question had to be considered by the colonists. Can the Orange River and Transvaal colonies stand alone? Are they ripe for self-government? The one "sine qua non" for the grant of self-government and a Parliament was that the colony must provide for its own defence and the imperial garrison be withdrawn. Could this be done at the present moment? Again, the Transvaal offers a field for national investment. There are gold mines yet undiscovered, iron and coal yet to be worked. There is also a certain development of agriculture in store, and the possibility of great schemes of irrigation. All these demand capital, which could not be looked for from individuals and must be supplied by the help of the Imperial Government. Hence the necessity of an enormous loan. Could the Colonies get into the market without a guarantee of the Imperial Government? Could the latter be asked to guarantee a loan for a self-governing colony? People must remember that when colonies gained independence they not only accepted their own freedom, but gave freedom to the Imperial Government. Those who pay the piper must also call the tune.

Finally there was one other union. Let Britons keep ever in their hearts that we want to unite the empire. The war had done something, but much yet remained to be done. Mr. Chamberlain said that the doctrine he preached at home, that we must not enjoy the privileges of the empire and shirk the burdens he had come to preach in South Africa. In this connection he was happy to make an announcement which I ventured to anticipate a few days ago. The Ministers had informed him this morning that they were prepared to forego their claim on the Transvaal loan for the repayment of the advance made by the Natal Government for the settlement of compensation claims. The actual amount of direct losses incurred by the colony in the war was about £1,000,000. These two sums, representing Natal's contribution to the war, amounted to a little under £2,000,000 sterling. This Mr. Chamberlain regarded as a worthy expression of imperial feeling on the part of the colony.

At the close of his grand speech Mr. Chamberlain was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm.

ARRIVAL AT COLENSO.

Mr. Chamberlain left Pietermaritzburg on December 31, amid another scene of enthusiasm. There can be no doubt, says the "Standard" correspondent, that the tone of his speeches, in which he has inculcated the necessity of the colonies sharing the burdens as well as the privileges of empire, has struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the Natal people.

The train stopped at Chieveley, and the party alighted in order to visit the graves of the British soldiers, among them that of Lord Roberts's gallant son.

At Colenso Mr. Chamberlain was welcomed by a body of 200 or 300 natives, who had discarded the rags which they regard as the mark of civilisation in favour of the warrior's full dress. Armed with shield and assegai, they danced and shouted "To thee we pay tribute!" In the course of a brief speech to the leading natives Mr. Chamberlain said that he was glad to learn that they were loyal. So long as they were loyal to the King, they would receive his protection.

From the station Mr. Chamberlain and his party drove to the hill of Hlangweni, whence they saw stretched beneath them a panorama of that fatal plain over which General Buller fought his painful way on December 15, 1899, in the attempt to carry the armed heights of the Tugela. As we approached Hlangweni, where I remembered Lord Dundonald's Cavalry passing, we saw the stones that mark the position of Col. Long's ill-fated guns and the cairns that denote the graves of those who fell in the gallant attempt to save them. From the heights of that wooded cliff, where was once a Boer camp, we could see Fort Wylie, the rifle fire from which played such havoc among our gunners; the banks of the winding river, in which so many found their grave; and the bold ridge of Monte Cristo, the key of the whole position.

Mr. Chamberlain was presented with a couple of serviette rings made from the driving bands of two 15-pounders fired at Colenso.

AT LADYSMITH.

Mr. Chamberlain and his party yesterday (January 1) proceeded to Ladysmith. At the railway station he was presented by the mayor with an address of welcome, and, in reply, made some appreciative references to the gallant defence of the town and the subsequent course of the war. The work of peace had now begun. The victors would not use their victory to humiliate the vanquished, and hoped they would recognise the spirit in which they met them. If this hope were realised nothing could prevent the progress of South Africa. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain subsequently visited various localities rendered memorable by the events of the siege.

Mr. Chamberlain is due to arrive at Pretoria at 11 o'clock to-morrow (January 3). He will go to Johannesburg on the 8th, and will be presented at the Wanderers' Hall there with an address of welcome.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

A BOER CONTINGENT ACCEPTED.

It is announced that the Government have decided to accept the offer made by the Boers to form a contingent to fight with the British columns in Somaliland.

When the offer was first made it was declined, because, it is explained, "the despatch of an expedition had at that time not been decided upon." General Viljoen was then in England, and expressed his willingness to command a contingent in Somaliland.

Reuter's Agency learns that a contingent consisting of 100 Boers who have volunteered their services for the impending operations will leave Cape Town for that country in the steamship "Gaul" in about a week's time. By the same vessel a company of Mounted Infantry from the 4th batt. King's Royal Rifle Corps will also proceed to Somaliland.

A "Reuter" telegram from New York says that some of the newspapers there publish a statement purporting to have emanated from General Ben Viljoen, according to which he has not been informed that Great Britain desires his services in Somaliland, and he is reported to have added that he did not believe any patriotic Boers had offered services, and that personally he had no inclination in that direction. He was trying to find a home in the United States or Mexico so as to recoup himself for his losses during the war.

THE BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir John French, commanding the First Army Corps, yesterday inspected the 3rd Division Telegraph batt. Royal Eng. Subsequently addressing the troops, General French said he wished to take the opportunity of bidding them farewell on leaving his command to join the expedition to Somaliland. He proceeded:—

Those of you who have been in South Africa, engaged in that war, I am sure will find that the experience gained there as also in other campaigns will prove very useful indeed. I do not want to keep you more than a few minutes, but I should just like to remind you that you belong to a corps with traditions so splendid that I am sure they are quite unsurpassed in the annals of the Army. In all the wars, whether great or small, in which our country has been engaged, the Royal Engineers have shown conspicuously, not only by individual acts of bravery and heroism, but also by their skill endurance, and general military capacity, wherever displayed while carrying out all those very important duties on which the victory of a field force so absolutely depends. I trust each and every one of you will keep up these glorious traditions. I give you God speed and express the earnest hope that I shall be able to welcome you again on the termination of the campaign.

MR. E. J. E. SPRING, who has been placed on special duty to report on the selection of a site for a railway bridge, accross the Ganges east of Bhagalpur, has a business on his hands of no ordinary of the importance and responsibility. The work will be the most formidable thing of its kind yet undertaken in India, and it is being approached with due respect. Mr. Spring's instructions are to prepare a report and estimate to enable the Government of India to judge weather a bridge is practicable and what it is likely to cost. In this connection as extensive training wosks will almost certainly be necessary. Mr. Spring's instructions include the study of similar works that have been tried in India and their history, and all railways in India are being asked to give him the fullest information that he may require, to assist him in coming to a conclusion on the difficult questions he has to deal with.

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

THE ARBITRATION QUESTION.

THE DISPUTE TO BE REFERRED TO THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

A definite decision has been arrived at by President Roosevelt on the question of Venezuelan arbitration. At the Cabinet meeting in Washington yesterday (December 20) Mr. Secretary Hay, in laying before the President and his advisers the results of the final correspondence by cable with the Powers concerned, was able to state that the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy had, while expressing their preference for arbitration by the President assented to his suggestion that the dispute should be referred for settlement to The Hague tribunal, and that President Castro had also telegraphed his acceptance of this solution. President Roosevelt will, therefore, not act as arbitrator, and he imparted to his Cabinet this decision to abstain.

The fact that Mr. Roosevelt will not arbitrate in the Venezuelan difficulty, but that it will be referred to The Hague tribunal is, it is hardly necessary to say, accepted here, says the New York correspondent of the Times, as a great victory for American diplomacy.

"The Powers forced by Roosevelt to The Hague Court" is the heading in one New York paper this afternoon. The victory, if it is a victory, should be credited to Mr. Hay, who, it is understood, has from the outset of the Venezuelan trouble insisted that a great principle was at stake in regard to the submission of the question to The Hague. Mr. Roosevelt, as before stated, was at first inclined to agree to the request of the allies that he should arbitrate on the dispute himself. On the face of it the claim of the New York Press that the State Department has triumphed over European diplomacy seems quite justifiable.

The United States again appears as the enlightened champion of progress and humanity as represented by The Hague tribunal, and at the same time escapes the danger of having to admit that the Monroe doctrine carries any duties with it. It is stated that the doctrine will not be brought into the proceedings at The Hague in any manner. Nevertheless some observers here admit that the result of the allies action in Venezuela has certainly not been to extend the scope of the Monroe doctrine, but rather to limit it. President Roosevelt is said to be gratified that the South American States must now realise that this country is not going to intervene to save them from the consequences of the unjust treatment of Europeans. In other words—quite apart from the rights or wrongs of the present controversy "bien entendu"—the altruistic sentence in President Monroe's famous Message, "We could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing" South American States, is likely to be more or less ignored, while the portion of the Message which provides that no European Power can acquire more territory in America is, of course, rigidly adhered to.

A Reuter despatch from Washington says.—There appears to be no question that there is a general understanding that the Monroe doctrine is not to enter into the question of arbitration. No intimation has been given of the conditions precedent to arbitration which may have been imposed by the Powers or by President Castro. It is known that Great Britain was willing to agree to the arbitration of President Roosevelt practically without conditions, but the suggestion is made that one or, perhaps, two of the other Powers proposed some conditions which might have embarrassed President Roosevelt had he undertaken to act as arbitrator. It is understood that some money must pass, but it is also known that the amount of cash which was to be demanded from Venezuela before arbitration was agreed to is not nearly so large as has been supposed. It is impossible to learn if the combined Powers insist on apologies from President Castro, and while it is assumed that the blockade will be speedily raised, no arrangements have yet been made. The energies of the negotiators are being devoted to framing what will be known as a "condition protocol," and it is hoped that, while this document does not undertake to define closely the issues to be presented, it will provide for the removal of the blockade.

THE BLOCKADE.

The stress of the blockade is beginning to be felt at Caracas. Coal is becoming scarce and the town must soon be in darkness, there being very little coal for gas or to generate power for electricity. The railroad is also possessed of very little fuel. So says a "Central News" telegram.

THE ARBITRATION QUESTION.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Washington says that, the question of arbitration by The Hague tribunal between the Powers and Venezuela being settled in principle, there is a marked feeling of relief in official circles. Minor questions of detail are now the subject of negotiation. The assertion of certain journals that the American Government is dictating to the Powers the terms and method of settlement is annoying both to the President and to Mr. Hay. That is not, and never has been, the attitude of either. When Mr. Roosevelt advocated the adoption of the The Hague tribunal he meant to transfer to that tribunal all the authority which the Powers asked him to assume.

A Reuter telegram from Washington (December 27) says:—An active exchange of notes is proceeding between the co-operating European Powers, Venezuela, and the United States with reference to the method of submitting the various issues to arbitration. The States Department explains that the part of the United States is that of a good friend to all. The Department is not undertaking to draw up protocols and impose limitations on the parties concerned, but is confining its good offices to bringing those parties together and keeping them so. This being the view held by the Department, it will not be necessary for the United States to prescribe how the Monroe doctrine shall or shall not figure in the protocols. The United States will judge for itself by the results how its interests are affected, and will not indulge in premature or uncalled-for protests.

December 28 (Reuter).—It is proposed that a commission shall meet at Washington, the Powers being represented by their ambassadors and Venezuela by special delegate. Dr. Baralt, the Venezuelan Minister for Foreign Affairs, telegraphed to President Castro that he was returning from La Victoria and would arrive to-morrow, when he would recommend to Mr. Bowen someone who should act as Venezuelan delegate.

Germany has notified her attitude, having agreed to accept guarantees for the payment of claims, the immediate settlement of which was at first demanded.

La Victoria, December 27.—In the course of an interview to-day President Castro said that Venezuela would have preferred Mr. Roosevelt as arbitrator between her and the Powers, but that she would with willingness adopt the course the United States wishes her to pursue. The President added that he was convinced of the justice of their cause, but he was much gratified that the dangerous phase of the situation was apparently ended, and that the question had entered upon the stage of legal procedure.

Curacao, December 27.—A despatch from Caracas states on good authority that a "coup d'etate directed against President Castro, is being prepared by the vice-President of the Republic.

GERMAN OPINION.

The "Times" correspondent at Berlin telegraphed yesterday:—Although the intelligence that President Roosevelt had declined to accept the office of arbitrator in the Venezuelan Question reached Berlin yesterday morning, no official confirmation of it has yet been published. It is, however, stated, on the authority of the Lokalanzeiger, that the Ambassador of the United States in Berlin, Mr. Charlemagne Tower, handed to the German Foreign Office yesterday morning the despatch in which Mr. Hay has made President Roosevelt's decision known to the Powers. The demi-semi-official organ adds that the German Foreign Office expressed its deep regret that President Roosevelt could not accept the proposal of Germany and England that he should take upon himself the office of arbitrator. President Roosevelt was proposed by Germany, and the German Government regard this fact as the most complete recognition of the Monroe doctrine which the United States could desire. The Conservative "Neueste Nachrichten" thinks that if the German Government has really gone out of its way to recognise the one-sided and untenable Monroe doctrine, its action is to be regretted.

The semi-official "North-German Gazette" has last night prefaced the announcement that President Roosevelt had declined to arbitrate—which, it was careful to point out, lacked official authority—with the following passage:—"The German and British Governments, in harmony with the spirit of moderation manifested by the two countries in the Venezuelan affair, declared themselves, in the Notes presented in Washington on Dec. 23, prepared in the event of President Roosevelt's declining the proffered office of arbitrator, to submit their dispute with Venezuela under certain reservations to the Court of Arbitration at The Hague. A similar disposition was expressed in the Italian Note." In the absence of any further indication of the views entertained in official quarters, the organs of public opinion in Berlin content themselves in the main with simply recording the last development in an affair which most people in Germany would be glad to see brought to a speedy conclusion.

The special correspondent of the "Lokalanzeiger" at Caracas sends the following telegram:—

I have gathered information at the American Legation here, as well as in Venezuelan Government circles, about the present state of affairs. The United States representative, Mr. Bowen, is an exceedingly able and clever diplomatist. As an American he cannot, of course, give preference to German commercial interests to the detriment of American ones. He stands on excellent terms with President Castro, who is one of the few Venezuelans whom the Yankees treat with no distrust. German commerical firms of important standing declaer that they would regret the institution of a Court of Arbitration if it were to lead to American instead of international financial control. Some of them assured me emphatically that in such a case it would be better to transfer their head establishments from Hamburg to New York. The Venezuelans regard the institution of an arbitrator as a triumph for their cause.

Another telegram from the same correspondent says:—

Senhor Castro has left the capital, apparently from fear lest the insurgents might, by a coup de main, seize his person. He is planning a dictatorship, and intends, if the inflow of money continues to be cut off by the blockade, to confiscate the goods of the German, English and Italian subjects. . . . Castro's power will last as long as he can pay his troops—that is to say, for some months longer at least. The price of flour is rising, but maize bread is still available in sufficient quantities.

THE BLOCKADE.

La Guaira Dec. 26 (Reuter).—The Swedish barque Framat, from Cardiff, which has arrived with 475 tons of coal for the English railway, has not been allowed to enter the port, her cargo being considered contraband of war, and has been ordered to leave. The captain is waiting for orders from the consignees.

The commander of the Tribune has authorised the Dutch consul to send aid to the Dutch subjects at Los Roques, who are left without provisions or water.

The Tribune will take the captured sloops to Curacao with a flag a truce and will then return to La Guaira. Two schooners were captured to-day. The number of vessels ceased by the blockading squadrons is now 29.

VENEZUELAN CONCESSIONS.

A Caracas telegram states that Venezuela is prepared to make any concession even to the extent of abandoning her demand for the restoration of her navy, but will ask that the blockade be raised immediately. The Foreign Minister states that Venezuela agrees to pay all her debts, the payments being guaranteed by a certain percentage of the Customs.

GERMAN DISAPPOINTMENT.

The disappointment caused in Berlin by President Roosevelt's refusal to arbitrate, is reflected in the following article of the semi-official "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten":—

The Venezuela Question is becoming more and more unpleasantly complicated. If it is referred to The Hague Court of Arbitration, which according to conflicting reports, is not yet quite certain, a successful issue cannot be expected. Even if the Arbitration decision were not postponed to the Greek Kalends, and the various demands made acknowledged in full, very little would be gained, and perhaps only harm done. For it would be pure "naivete" to assume that people like President Castro, to whom nothing is sacred, would be so impressed by the decision of the tribunal as to carry it out immediately and pay the claims acknowledged at The Hague. On the contrary, if the forcible methods of the blockade were removed, and the whole affair treated in a purely theoretical manner, which is what is aimed at in American and French circles, President Castro would only see in it a further proof that impudence pays best in the long run—the more so when he notes the disagreement between the nations who are his creditors and the unpopularity of the Anglo-German co-operation. In America the news of the refusal of President Roosevelt and the reference of the matter to The Hague Court of Arbitration is trumpeted about as a triumph of American diplomacy, although in the English and German communication offering him the post of arbitrator it was declared that in case of his refusal, the Allies were prepared to accept under certain conditions, the arbitration of the Court at The Hague. The American Government is supposed to have withdrawn from the affair because it will undertake no moral responsibility for the decision, or, rather, for its execution. At the same time it is reported that the United States Minister in Venezuela, Mr. Bowen, has been instructed to represent Venezuela during course of the negotiations and that Senhor Castro has been requested from Washington to confer on him comprehensive and full powers as Venezuela's representative.

A manifestly inspired telegram from Berlin to the "Cologne Gazette" says:—

In America the objections to accepting the office of arbitrator have gained the upper hand, obviously because President Roosevelt would not take the responsibility for an eventual fulfilment by Venezuela of the arbitrator's decision. In a "Reuter" telegram from New York the position is represented as though the Powers, England and Germany, would now, at the instance of America, betake themselves to The Hague tribunal. That is not quite accurate, for there was no need of any such exercise of American influence. In the Note in which Germany and England offered to President Roosevelt the office of arbitrator it had already been explicitly stated that, if the President should decline, the Powers intended to address themselves to The Hague tribunal. The same course was laid down in the Italian Note. The point is all the more important as an attempt has recently been made in France to represent Germany and England as fundamentally averse to an appeal to The Hague tribunal.

SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD MILNER'S RECENT TOUR.

A REUTER telegram from Bloemfontein Dec. 30, says:—I have been furnished with further details of Lord Milner's recent tour. Everywhere the three questions were raised of compensation, railway extension, and restocking. As regards the first it appears from Lord Milner's replies that his policy will be to get the Imperial Government to recognise the right of those who surrendered under Lord Roberts's Proclamation to full compensation for stock taken by the military, apart from that destroyed in drives, &c., also to get those who took the Oath of Allegiance in the early part of the war or served the British, recognised as entitled to share the British grant of £2,000,000. All along the route Lord Milner visited farmhouses, and met parties of Boers on horseback, who rode with him discussing different subjects. A great number of those he met in the North had never been in camps, but during the war had been wandering on the veld with such stock as they had. The work of repatriation was found to be proceeding well. At several places addresses were presented, and the farmers referred in grateful terms to the work of the repatriation boards, one exception was Fouriesburg, which town was absolutely ruined, only one roof being left standing. The Government is considering whether to make the inhabitants an offer to exchange the land for Government farms at Steynsburg, which is on the proposed new line of railway. At Ladybrand the High Commissioner met Lerothodi and 150 other Basuto chiefs. The interview was a most cordial one, entirely disposing of the rumours of Basuto disaffection.

THE BOER GENERALS.

Cape Town, Dec. 30 (Reuter).—Generals Botha and Delarey arrived here to-day on their return from Europe. The former's health has much improved during the voyage. The two Generals say little regarding their European tour, but state that their reception was everywhere enthusiastic. They will leave Cape Town at the earliest opportunity. They show great anxiety to learn the latest local political developments, and propose to discuss matters fully with Mr. Chamberlain.

Pretoria, Dec. 29.—A meeting of Boer representatives will be held in January to receive the report of the Boer Generals on their European tour, when a deputation will be appointed to have an interview with Mr. Chamberlain.

LETTER FROM MR. SCHALK BURGER.

In an open letter to "Ons Land" Mr. Schalk Burger expresses gratitude for the hearty welcome extended to him by his brothers and sisters in Cape Colony. After referring to the pitiful condition of many of the inhabitants of the late republics, Mr. Schalk Burger says:—

"We sympathise equally deeply with those men and women who are bound to us by blood and honour, and who on behalf of our cause made themselves guilty in the eyes of the Government, for which some are in exile, some in an alien land, some wayfarers in South Africa, while others languish in prison, cut off from the enjoyment of freedom, from social life, and from those near and dear to them. Let us clasp our hands and respectfully beseech our Government to be merciful to them. Peace everywhere prevails. May they also enjoy that peace for which the whole of South Africa is striving. I trust the visit of Mr. Chamberlain will tend towards peace, so that the motto 'Forgive and forget' may be realised by the removal of grievances which make it impossible for us to carry out the spirit of that motto."

Mr. Schalk Burger goes on to express the hope that the bonds which have been cemented by blood, by the sword, and by suffering will ever remain, and that the Afrikander people will worthily fulfil their mission by preserving and extending Christianity and civilisation, submitting themselves to the powers above, and tenaciously clinging to their language, religion, and morals. "Let us," he says in conclusion, "not merely live for that ideal, but work for it, and give the lie to the libel that the Afrikander is narrow-minded and behind the times. We must show the Government that strength and the power of rule in South Africa lies in the Afrikander who will remain loyal as long as righteousness reigns and his rightful portion is allotted him."

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS IN CHINA.

A WARNING BY THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

THE "Times" correspondent at Peking, voicing the English residents there, in a letter dated November 24, says that they have for some time past been speculating whether the Government would disclose the "somewhat unworthy way in which we have been treated by a friendly Power in the question of the Yangtse Valley. We wonder whether the visit of the German Emperor to England is to be accepted as a compensatory solatium for the unfriendliness displayed towards us in a recent German intrigue in China."

The correspondent shows that since 1898 Great Britain has consistently acted in good faith with Germany, and that in return Germany has been guilty of "mala fides." Germany, the correspondent points out, is represented in Shanghai by an aggressive official, Dr. Knappe, whose appointment to the chief centre of British interests in China was the reward of services rendered against England in Samoa. After giving some instances of Dr. Knappe, sinuous dealings in his new capacity, the correspondent goes on to say that the murder of two English missionaries occurred very opportunely, as assisting Germany in her intrigues against Great Britain, and France was persuaded to act with Germany in effecting the complete neutralisation of the Yangtse. The correspondent then proceeds:—

It was agreed that the two Powers—France and Germany—should send similar but not identic Notes to China demanding conditions agreed upon. On October 5 the German Note was sent to the Wai-wu-pu by the German Charge d' Affaires, Baron von der Goltz, and it was followed on October 10 by the French Note sent by the French Charge d' Affaires, M. Casenave. The French Note said that France was desirous of giving effect to the provisions of the protocol of September 7, 1901, and was prepared to withdraw her troops from Shanghai simultaneously with the withdrawal of their troops by the other Powers, but that in the event of a re-occupation of Shanghai by any other Power, France would reserve her liberty of action. In view, however, of her withdrawal, France must ask the Chinese Government to give her an assurance that it would not grant to any other Power any preferential advantage, diplomatic, military, or maritime, in the Yangtse Valley, and would not concede to any other Power the right to occupy any point dominating the Yangtse, whether below or above Shanghai by river.

The German Note differed from the French Note in that the condition had been added that no economic advantage should be granted by China in the Yangste Valley to any other Power that was not also granted to Germany. Chang Chih-tung, in commenting upon this condition when it was communicated to him in a dispatch by Dr. Knappe, pointed out that in granting a railway concession to a British company Germany seemed to demand that a similar railway concession should be granted to a German company, which was a material impossibility. It was then pointed out in an explanatory dispatch that economic (wirtschaftlich) was to be taken as applying to States, not to individuals.

When the German Note was sent to the Wai-wu-pu it was accompanied by a minatory verbal message that the communication was to be kept secret from the British Legation. Thus, even on October 13, Prince Ching denied with an oath that Germany had imposed conditions for withdrawing her troops from Shanghai. Yet the same evening he wrote to Baron von der Goltz accepting the German conditions, and on the 15th he wrote to M. Casenave similarly assenting to the French condjtions.

Then a curious thing happened. The German Charge d'Affaires, presumably acting under the orders of his Foreign Office, communicated to his collegues interested what purported to be the full contents of the Note, but what, as a matter of fact, was only that portion of the Note which said that, as the occupation of Shanghai was conjoint, in any subsequent occupation Germany would participate. He omitted the conditions which were the important portions of the Note.

Catherine de Medicis once said, "A false report, if believed during three days, may be of great service to a government." By this false report Germany has deceived France, and estranged what lingering remnants of sympathy were still felt by Englishman for German aspirations in China. We have been badly deceived, not by a Power whose interests are openly antagonistic to ours, but by the friendly Power in whose friendship we have been taught to trust, yet who has never lost an opportunity during recent years of blackmailing us when we have been in difficulty.

No doubt an explanation may be given that there has been a change of policy in Germany as there has been in England. Both countries started out with an adherence to the policy of spheres of influence. And both Powers have substituted for it a policy of the open door, but with this notable exception, that Germany changed her policy after she had secured her advantageous position in Shantung, while we abandoned our policy before we had secured any advantage whatsoever in the Yangtse Valley. It is a fitting corollary to our policy that in an offensive German semi-official communique wired from Berlin on November 12, it is announced that "England agrees not to try to obtain any privileges in the Yangtse Valley, with which promise Germany is fully satisfied."

THE LATE PRIMATE'S BROTHER.

MR. HENRY CORNISH, of Lovelace-road, Surbiton, writes:—"The obituary notices of the late Archbishop of Canterbury inform us that he was the son of a soldier, Major Temple, for some time Governor of Sierra Leone, but make no mention of the fact that the Archbishop's brother, John Temple, was a Lieut.-Colonel in the Madras Army, who met his death over thirty years ago through a lamentable boating accident at Madras. As I was Editor of the "Madras Times" at the time, and sat on the Coroner's Jury which inquired into the circumstances of the Colonel's death, I am in a position to record the facts that were given in evidence. At the time of his death the Colonel was President of the newly-organised Madras Municipality, an outcome of the recommendations of the Army Sanitary Commission who had strongly condemned the insanitary arrangements in Indian towns. The post he filled needed great tact, sound judgment, and indomitable energy, qualities which Colonel Temple, like his great brother, possessed in a marked degree. It was no doubt for this reason that Sir William Denison's Administration selected him for the appointment. The Colonel's capacity for work, and his popularity amongst his brother officers, may be further gauged by the fact that he was also honorary secretary of the Madras Club, one of the largest and best clubs in India, where the King was splendidly entertained when, as Prince of Wales, he visited India. Colonel Temple's career of usefulness was suddenly cut short on December 23, 1866—the same day of the month that the Archbishop died—at a time when his brother was Head Master of Rugby. It appears that a Sunday tiffin party had been given by the late Mr. John McIver, manager of the Bank of Madras, at his house, Brodie Castle, situated on the banks of the Adyar river, a picturesque suburb of Madras. Amongst the guests were Colonel Temple, Captain Frederick H. Hope, an Aide de Camp of Lord Napier, the then Governor, and Mr. Bostock, the Peninsular and Oriental agent. About six o'clock in the evening these three gentlemen, with two Misses McIver, daughters of the host, went out for a row on the river, in a boat belonging to the house. If I recollect rightly, it was a China-built boat that had come from Hong-Kong. I had often rowed in her myself, but never with more than four in the boat, three rowers, centre with a pair of sculls, and a coxswain in the stern. My impression still is that five people were too many for her and sank her too deep in the water. The intention was to cross the river and take a stroll on the opposite bank, but, after going a short distance, the boat grounded on a sand-bank. According to Mr. Bostock's evidence, who was the only person who saw what took place, the party had to land on the sand-bank in order to right the boat. 'When the boat was again afloat, we all got in, and Colonel Temple and Captain Hope were rowing, I was in the bows with the boat-hook to keep the channel, and I did not observe the water rising in the boat, supposed to be from a leak. The boat went down bows first, and I was first in the water.' This witness, who had a very narrow escape of being drowned himself, managed to reach one of the little islands in the Adyar River, where his cries for 'Help' reached the ears of Mr. J. D. Mayne, residing in one of the houses on the banks. Mr. Mayne, then a leading barrister in Madras, and now practising in the Court of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, got a boat and rescued Mr. Bostock, who was in a very exhausted condition. Indeed, he never seems to have quite recovered from the shock of this accident. About a year afterwards I saw him in Bombay, when troops were being despatched to Abyssinia, but it was not long afterwards that he was compelled to leave India in broken health, and died, I believe, before reaching Southampton. The bodies of Colonel Temple, Captain Hope, and the two ladies were recovered, some of them having been carried a considerable distance in the treacherous current. The two officers were buried in St. Mary's Burial-ground, with full Military honours, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief being present, on Christmas-eve; and the mortal remains of the two unfortunate young ladies were consigned to rest on Christmas-day, 1866. They were sisters of Sir Lewis McIver, M.P., who, before entering Parliament, was a member of the Madras Civil Service."

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

HOME.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Bishop of London, in a New Year's letter to his diocese, refers to the continuance in a few churches of Roman practices.

Education.—The Headmasters' Conference last week passed a resolution requesting Oxford and Cambridge Universities to consult representative headmasters as to the compulsory subjects for entrance into the Universities.

Ireland.—Lord Dunraven's land conference held prolonged sittings on December 23 and 31.—The sentences on Mr. J. O'Donnell, M.P., of three months' hard labour and three months' imprisonment in default of finding sureties have been reduced to two months' imprisonment without hard labour and two months' in default of bail.

Labour.—The South Wales sliding-scale agreement having come to an end, the coalowners have submitted to the men a draft agreement embodying the principle of a conciliation board and a maximum and minimum rate of wages.—A conference of Scottish miners has been held in Edinburgh.

London.—The Christmas holidays were favoured by fine weather in London. The Queen's dinner to 1,465 widows and children of soldiers who fell during the war took place on Saturday.—Mr. Aston has given £50,000 to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street.—A fire late on Monday night in Stepney caused the death of a woman and five of her children.

Lord Roberts made his half-yearly inspection of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, last week.

Mr. Balfour is convalescent after an attack of influenza.

Murder cases.—At Hull last week James Bolton was executed for the murder of a woman. At Warwick on Tuesday Geoge Place was hanged for a threefold murder at Baddesley; and at Sligo James Doherty was hanged for the murder of his son.—The death sentences on Emma Byron, Ethel Rollinson, and Eva Eastwood have been commuted to penal servitude for life.—Edgar Edwards, 34, grocer of Leyton is charged with the murder of a man named Darby, his wife and his daughter whose bodies have been dug up in the prisoner's garden.—George Chapman, 37, publican is now charged with the murder not only of Maud Marsh but of two other girls who had lived with him.

Naval.—A new scheme for training officers and men for the Navy has been issued.

Old-age pensions.—A committee appointed by the National Conference of Friendly Societies has drafted a scheme of old-age pensions.

Smallpox is becoming epidemic in Lancashire and Yorkshire and also at Birmingham.

Speeches.—Lord Rosebery, presiding last week at a house dinner of the Scottish Liberal Club in Edinburgh, said that if the country received the Education Act as part of its political system without repining and without protest, his belief was that Liberalism would be dead.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman spoke at Dunfermline and Culross last week.

The funeral of the late Archbishop of Canterbury took place on Saturday at Canterbury.

The Princess of Wales and the infant Prince continue to make satisfactory progress.

Westerly gales visited our coasts in the end of last week.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada.—A railway collision in Ontario has caused the loss of 28 lives.

Nigeria.—The attitude of the Emir of Kano having become more hostile, Sir F. Lugard has decided on immediate operations against him.

New Zealand.—Four Maori members elected to Parliament are supporters of the Government.

Somaliland.—Facilities having been given by Italy for the landing of a British force on the Italian Somali coast, about 700 troops have been despatched from Berbera for Obbia. Reinforcements are on their way from India, and the offer of a Boer contingent has been accepted.

South Africa.—Mr. Chamberlain reached Durban on December 26, and had a most enthusiastic reception. After replying to an address from the Municipality, Mr. Chamberlain was entertained at luncheon in the Town-hall. In the course of his speech there he said he hoped self-government for the new colonies would come soon; but no greater mistake could be made than to hasten it prematurely. On Saturday the 27th, Mr. Chamberlain was entertained at dinner by the Governor. A large crowd assembled outside and was briefly addressed by the Colonial Secretary. Next day he travelled to Pietermaritzburg, where on Monday he received an address of welcome from the municipality. In his reply he expressed the hope that his visit would help the progress of the idea of Imperial federation. On Tuesday Mr. Chamberlain had interviews with members of the Ministry and the representative men at Pietermaritzburg. He also received an address of welcome from the native community. At a banquet in the Town-hall he urged the necessity of Imperial as well as Colonial union. He announced, as a worthy expression of Imperial feeling by Natal, that the Colony's Ministers had decided to forego their claim on the Transvaal loan for the payment of the advance made by Natal for the settlement of compensation claims. On Wednesday Mr. Chamberlain and his party left for Colenso.—Our Correspondent mentions certain questions in connexion with the Vryheid and Utrecht districts, about to be annexed to Natal, which will require careful consideration.—Mr. Benjamin Kidd has contributed three articles to "The Times" on "Economic South Africa," dealing largely with various aspects of the native labour question.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—It is announced that the negotiations for a renewal of the "Ausgleich" have at last succeeded.

China.—The Chinese representative at Shanghai refuses to pay on a gold basis the half-yearly instalment of the indemnity which is now due.

Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, has visited the King of Servia at Nish and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria at Sofia, where he also discussed Macedonian affairs with the Bulgarian party leaders. He reached Vienna on Monday and was received next day by the Emperor.

Egypt.—Lord Cromer is about to leave Cairo for Khartum on a tour of inspection in the Sudan.

France.—The Humbert prisoners arrived in Paris on Monday morning and were interrogated at the Conciergerie. Eve Humbert has been released and taken charge of by her grandmother Mme. Humbert.

Germany.—At the close of the last financial year there was a deficit of 48,422,784 marks. The amount paid to the Federated States from indirect taxation fell short of the estimate by 15,250,000 marks.

Holland.—The Government denies having contemplated selling Curacao.

Italy.—The Austrian Ambassador has denounced the commercial treaty between Austria-Hungary and Italy, which will lapse at the end of this year.

Japan.—The House of Representatives has been dissolved, as it refused to entertain any compromise in regard to the financial proposals of the Government.

Morocco.—The Sultan's army has been disastrously routed by the Pretender near Tesa. The beaten troops fled back in confusion to Fez. The attack on the Imperial camp took place at night, and 2,000 of the troops are said to have been killed. Two natives whom our Correspondent sent to Tesa interviewed the Pretender, who said that he claimed no throne, but his mission was a "jehad" against the Christians and the overthrow of the present Government on account of their European tendencies. The Sultan has told the Fez Moors that he is prepared to die in defence of the town. The Moors are confident that in case of necessity Great Britain cannot refuse to give armed assistance to the Sultan. Reports received in Madrid say that the Sultan tried to break out of Fez but was driven back by the rebels. The Spanish Government is making arrangements in view of the possibility of having to despatch an expeditionary force to Morocco.

Switzerland.—A bomb was exploded last week outside the Geneva Cathedral.

The Crown Princess of Saxony is now at Geneva with a young French tutor who has been in the service of the Saxon Royal household. The Crown Princess was escorted by her brother, who has an actress for companion. The King of Saxony will appoint a special tribunal to deal with the case of the Crown Princess, against whom a suit will be instituted for judicial separation. The Princess says she will not return to the Prince, nor will she enter Germany or Austria till after the dissolution of her marriage.

Venezuela.—President Roosevelt will not act as arbitrator in the Venezuela dispute, and all the parties have agreed to refer the issues to The Hague tribunal. The Monroe doctrine will not come before the tribunal. A Caracas telegram states that Venezuela is prepared to make any concession, even to the extent of abandoning her demand for the restoration of her navy, but will ask that the blockade be raised immediately. The Foreign Minister states that Venezuela agrees to pay all her debts, the payments being guaranteed by a certain percentage of the Customs.—The capture of numerous vessels by the blockading squadrons is reported.—An engagement is said to have taken place on Saturday between 1,200 revolutionists unded Riero and the Government forces near Coro. Riero retained his position. Government troops are said to have recaptured Barquisimento, inflicting heavy loss on the revolutionists.

Obituary.—The Bishop of St. Albans; Lord Willoughby de Broke; Sir Arthur Hodgson, High Steward of Stratford-on-Avon; Mr. S. D. Waddy, K.C.; Mr. S. W. Higginbottom, M.P.; Sir W. Blunt; Commander A. Evan-Thomas; Gen. E. S. Jackson; Lt.-Gen. J. M. Macintyre; Mr. T. Nast; the Rev. Dr. McCaw; Dr. R. F. Weymouth.

The Phillippines.—A Manila telegram states that cholera is prevalent in some of the province and is exceptionally violent.—"Times."

RETIREMENTS IN 1903.

GENERAL OFFICERS LIABLE TO BE RETIRED.

General Sir C J East Dec 18
General H M Evans C B Indian Staff Corps Dec 8
Lieut-Gen Sir R Grant R E April 17
Lieut-Gen J Fryer Sept 30
Lieut-Gen E A Gore Dec31
Major-Gen T B Tyler R A Jan 7
Major-Gen R M Clifford Indian Staff Corps Jan 24
Major-Gen M Protheroe Indian Staff Corps Jan 25
Major-Gen J Gattacre CB Indian Staff Corps Feb 14
Major-Gen W L Dalrymple C B March 16
Major-Gen Sir R Westmacott Indian Staff Corps March 16
Major-Gen H R Abadie C B March 25
Major-Gen J F Maurice R A May 24
Major-Gen Hon Sir R A J Talbot July 11
Major-Gen W R Truman July 18
Major-Gen E Holley R A July 25
Major-Gen B A Combe C B Aug 28
Major-Gen H C Borrett C B Sept 23

COLONELS TO RETIRE FOR AGE.

A E Duthy R A Jan 4
R S Watson R A Jan 6
F W Robinson Jan 15
J F R de Wolski R E Jan 19
R M Barkle R E Jan 30
R E Allen Half Pay Feb 23
W Aitken C B R A Feb 24
F A Yorke R A March 5
F J Curtin March 27
C H D Shepherd D S O April 4
C G Brind April 13
J H H Hogarth April 24
D F Douglas Jones May 19
G W N Rogers C B Half Pay R A June 30
H T S Yates July 8
W A Yule July 26
C P Egerton Aug 4
G F Guyon Aug 25
A J Price C M G Sept 4
Hon M Curzon Sept 21
G A W Forrest Sept 23
W W Smith R A Sept 29
H E C Kitchener Oct 5
A E W Goldsmid Oct 6
D T Kinder Oct 9
E O Hay R A Oct 24
W H Moberly Nov 30
W H Lee Dec 9
W W M Smith R A Dec 21

COLONELS—INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

J A Kirkwood Jan 4
L R H Campbell C B Feb 14
G H C Dyce Feb 19
W Hill C B March 2
G F Young C B May 5
H A Vincent May 29
W C Black June 2
E Balfe June 10
W H Lyster Aug 5
Sir J A F Reid Aug 21
S V Gordon D S O Aug 29
B Channer D S O Sept 20
S E Rolland Nov 7
J P C Neville Nov 23
S H P Greaves Nov 30

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS VACATED.

9th (Norwich): Col C H Shepherd D S O (age) April 4
34th (Carlisle): Col C G Brind (age) April 13
17th (Leicester): Col J H Hogarth (age) April 24
Scots Guards: Col H Fludyer C V O June 1
21st (Ayr): Col W A Yule (age) July 26
9th (Dorchester): Col C P Egerton (age) Aug 4
12th (Bury St Edmunds): Col R T E Dowse, Sept 10
11th (Exeter): Col D T Kinder (age), Oct 9
Grenadier Guards: Col Ricardo, C V O, Nov 8
37th (Winchester): Col W H Maberly (age), Nov 30
102nd (Naas): Col A M Paterson, Dec 21

REGIMENTAL COMMANDS VACATED.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

2nd Life Guards: Sir A D Neeld, CB, Jan 12
1st Batt Royal Irish Regt: H W N Guinness, Jan 16
2nd batt Royal Sussex Regt: J C Young, Feb 2
14th Hussars: G H C Hamilton, Feb 22
4th batt Worcestershire Regt: O H Oakes, March 2
2nd batt North Staffordshire Regt: C E Bradley, CB, March 6
2nd batt Northamptonshire Regt: H C Denny, CB, March 17
1st batt Hampshire Regt: J R Parkinson, March 24
1st batt Yorkshire Regt: H Bowles, CB, March 29
2nd batt Scottish Rifles: E Cooke, April 3
3rd batt Royal Fusiliers: G E Briggs, April 5
1st batt Royal Berkshire Regt: F C Carter, April 30
2nd batt Durham Light Inf: A de B V Paget, April 26
1st batt Leinster Regt: H Martin, CB, May 23
1st batt Seaforth Highlanders: J A Campbell, June 6
1st batt East Surrey Regt: W J H Frodsham, June 21
7th Hussars: Hon R T Lawley, CB, June 26
2nd batt Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders: J H Campbell, June 27
1st batt Royal Scots Fusiliers: A H Abercrombie, July 1
5th Dragoon Guards: St J C Gore, CB, July 8
2nd batt Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt: A D Bulpett, Aug 5
1st batt East Yorkshire Regt: C F Garnett, Aug 15
2nd batt Royal Welsh Fusiliers: Hon R H Bertie, CB, Aug 21
20th Hussars: H G P Beauchamp, CB, Sept 9
7th Dragoon Guards: W H M Lowe, Sept 19
2nd batt Manchester Regt: C T Reay, CB, Oct 6
Royal Horse Guards: Lord Binning, MVO, Oct 7
1st batt Devonshire Regt: C W Park, aide-de-camp, Oct 9
2nd batt South Staffordshire Regt: A S Allen, Oct 16
2nd batt King's Royal Rifles: H Gore-Browne, Oct 21
1st batt Oxfordshire Light Inf: Hon A E Dalzell, CB, Oct 25
1st batt Gloucestershire Regt: S H Humphery, Oct 25
1st batt Highland Ligt Inf: H R H Kelham, CB, Nov 4
2nd Dragoon Guards: J E Dewar, Nov 20
2nd batt Coldstream Guards: Hon A H Henniker-Major, CB, Nov 29
2nd batt South Wales Borders: Hon U de B R Roche, CB, Nov 29
2nd batt Black Watch: A M Carthew-Yorstoun, CB, Dec 12
1st batt Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders: A Wilson CB, Dec 12
2nd batt Gordon Highlanders: W A Scott, CB, Dec 14
3rd batt Rifle Brigade; A E W Colville, C B Dec 16
2nd batt West Riding Regt; S J Trench, Dec 18

MAJORS LIABLE TO BE RETIRED UNLESS PROMOTED BEFORE THE DATES NAMED.

T H B Day, Lincolnshire Regt, Jan. 2.
G J H Logan-Home, Bedfordshire Regt, Jan 30
S W Follett, 9th Lancers, March 1
F H Penny, Royal Munster Fusiliers, March 12
T E Compton, Northamptonshire Regt, March 24
E Rhodes, Royal Berkshire Regt, April 23
C du P Richardson-Griffiths, Bedfordshire Regt, June 2
H W Benson, East Surrey Regt July 22
A T Morse, Royal West Kent Regt Sept 2
J A S Thomson, West Riding Regt Sept 6
G M Saunders, Durham Light Inf Sept 8
J Flint, 1st Dragoon Guards, Oct 8
H W Scott, Lancashire Fusiliers, Oct 13
G M Davison, Durham Light Inf, Nov 8
A R Reade, Welsh Regt Dec 4

OFFICERS LIABLE TO RETIREMENT OR TO BE PLACED ON HALF PAY.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Col W Dunne, C B, April 1
Col M J Godfery, Sept 15
Col K Arnold, Sept 1

ARMY MEDICAL STAFF AND ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Surg-Gen W S M Price, Aug 11
Surg-Gen Sir W D Wilson Aug 27
Surg-Gen G J M Evatt, Nov 11
Surg-Gen T O'Farrell, Nov 20
Col J L Notter, Feb 1
Col J P Rooney, March 22
Col J F Supple, Dec 14
Col W McWatters, Dec 16
Lieut-Col S H Carter, March 14
Lieut-Col J A Gormley, June 3
Lieut-Col C H Swayne, Sept 18

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Col and Chief Paymr C F Carey, Jan 13
Col and Chief Paymr S D Crookenden, July 11
Col and Chief Paymr H W Phillips, Aug 31
Col and Chief Paymr E H Gorges, Dec 1
Lieut-Col and Staff Paymr L R Dowdall, Feb 11
Lieut-Col and Staff Paymr J C S Irving, March 24
Lieut-Col and Staff Paymr H R Rathbone, June 23
Lieut-Col and Staff Paymr J B T Newbury, Aug 31

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Col (ranking as Major-Gen) Sir J Steevens, K C B, April.

ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col C Clayton, March 15
Lieut-Col B L Glover, Dec 21

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

A PRINCE IN THE AGONY COLUMN.

Royal disappearances are not sensations of every day, and it is not easy to find a parallel for the case of the runaway princess of Saxony. The case which naturally comes to mind is that of Princess Frederick's kinsman, the Archduke Johann Salvator of Tuscany, who was suddenly found to be missing many years ago, was secretly married in the Registrar's office at Islington, bought a ship at Liverpool in which he set sail for South America, was known to have arrived and departed at Monte Video, and has not, from that day to this, been seen again. A natural son of King Milan disappeared from Servia not long ago, and about two years ago there appeared in the agony column of the "Morning Post" an advertisment asking for the address of a well-known prince who was wanted relative to important German business in which his Serene Highness is interested.

THREE LADIES AT A FAIR.

The Queen of Charles II. was as merry at times as her lord himself, and for one night in 1671 she disappeared and was not to be found. The King and Queen were staying at Audley End with an ancestor of Lord Suffolk when Saffron Walden Fair was being held, and, with the Duchess of of Buckingham and the Duchess of Richmond, she set out from Audley End as a country girl in a short red petticoat and waistcoat, and these three of the greatest ladies in the land spent an evening at the Fair in the guise of strolling comedians. Good luck attended them until Queen Catherine entered a booth to buy a pair of yellow stockings for her sweetheart. Here she was recognised by somebody who had seen her at a State dinner, and her Majesty, greatly perturbed, left the Fair in haste. But as many of the country people as had horses straightway mounted, with their wives or sweethearts behind them, to get as much gape as they could, and so attended the Queen and her company to the gates of Audley End.

A NEW SCENE IN THE DRAMA OF PARLIAMENT.

The death of the Primate has added another dramatic chapter to the History of Parliament, and his last speech in the House of Lords will live in the annals of Westminster with that of Lord Chatham. It is probable, however, that some may see even more dramatic circumstance in the public farewell of Dr. Temple than in that of Lord Chatham. Lord Chatham knew, the House of Lords knew, that his end was nigh. I am old and infirm; I have one foot—more than one foot—in the grave, he told the peers as he rose to speak for the last time; and he went home to die in thirty-four days. The Archbishop of Canterbury, when he made his last speech on the Education Bill, was not apparently a dying man. He had preached at Canterbury four days before. But only nineteen days—much shorter time than was given to Lord Chatham—were to pass before Dr. Temple was dead.

ANOTHER BISHOP SCENE IN THE LORDS.

It was not the first historic scene in which a peer spiritual had taken part during Dr. Temple's bishopric. There was a famous quarrel between bishops in the summer of 1880, over a Bill to allow for Nonconformist services in Churchyards. The Archbishop of Canterbury proposed that the services should be "Christian," a proposal which aroused the oppositon of Dr. Magee, the Bishop of Peterborough, who thought the provision unnecessary. Dr. Tait was annoyed by the opposition of his brother bishop, and suggested that Dr. Magee thought secular services should be permitted. The Bishop of Peterborough protested against the suggestion, but the Primate again asserted his view of the bishop's position, and for the third time Dr. Magee rose to his feet. Such an accusation, he said, is monstrous, perfectly monstrous!

THE END A QUARREL.

Lord Beaconsfield poked fun at the quarrelsome Bishops, but for the reverend prelates it was a more than comical affair. As Dr. Magee unrobed, the Primate stepped up to him and said, "It would never do for two Christian prelates to part in anger," and Dr. Magee took the proffered hand, but remarked that a private reconciliation was being offered for a public wrong, and that he felt he had some claim to public reparation. The Archbishop promised to put things right in the House the next day, but on reading the papers he changed his mind and wrote a private letter instead of making a public speech. Again the Bishop of Peterborough insisted on an apology in the Lords, but there is a beautiful letter somewhere in which he wrote to the Primate, after the night, which brings reflection and prayer, withdrawing his claim. The Primate was cheered to know that he had a friend who made allowance for failures, and thus quietly ended an incident which had provided the House of Lords with a scene, and the newspapers with nine days' talk.

PRIME MINISTERS AND PRIMATES.

Mr. Balfour is the seventh Prime Minister since Pitt to appoint an Archbishop of Canterbury. It is remarkable that, although for more than a generation the Premiership was in the hands of only three men, none of the three was called upon to appoint a Primate more than once. Mr. Disraeli, as he was leaving office in 1868 appointed Dr. Tait, Mr. Gladstone appointed Dr. Benson in 1882, and Lord Salisbury chose Dr. Temple in 1896. No Prime Minister for at least a hundred years indeed has made more than one Archbishop of Canterbury, and there were thirteen Premiers in the nineteenth century who never had the opportunity of appointing to this high office, the average duration of which is much longer than almost any other of the great offices of State.

LORD SALISBURY THE BISHOPMAKER.

The Prime Minister will have the benefit of his uncle's counsel in finding a new tenant for Lambeth Palace. Lord Salisbury is the great bishopmaker. He has made as many bishops as there are sees in England, but, as he has filled some sees twice, he has not appointed a bishop for every diocese. The only bishoprics which Lord Salisbury has not filled are those of Gloucester, Lincoln, Llandaff, Norwich, Southwell, Ripon, Bath and Wells, and Hereford. Lord Salisbury's first bishop, oddly enough, was the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Wordsworth, who was appointed in 1885; his last was the Bishop of Worcester, Dr Gore, whose appointment dates only from the end of last year.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PRIMATE.

The Prime Minister will, of course, consult the King in appointing the new Primate, although the reference to Sovereign may be purely nominal. Dr. Temple's predecessor, if not actually appointed by Queen Victoria, was very strongly recommended by her, and in a letter to Dr. Benson, who was then Bishop of Truro, the Queen wrote hoping that he would accept the very important and high position, and she felt that he would thereby conduce greatly to the well-being and strength of the Church, and be a great support to herself. The Queen and her dear husband, the letter concluded, in bygone days always had a high opinion of and sincere regard for the Bishop of Truro. Dr. Benson wrote back by return of post accepting the office, and the Queen replied assuring him of her most earnest good wishes and adding: When it is possible for the Bishop to get away for a night, the Queen would be most anxious to see him.

TOO OLD FOR THE PRIMACY.

Dr. Benson had not been the most obvious choice for the Primacy. It has since become quite an open secret that Dr. Browne, the Bishop of Winchester, would have been appointed but for his great age—though he was some three years younger than Dr. Temple when Lord Salisbury made him Primate in 1896. Dr. Browne was seventy-one at the time the Archbishopric was vacant by the death of Dr. Tait, and his not receiving the appointment was in some way compensated for, perhaps, by the letter which Queen Victoria wrote to him. No one the Queen wrote, could more worthily have filled the position of Primate than the Bishop, and the Queen would have sincerely rejoiced to see him succeed our dear and ever-lamented Archbishop Tait. But she feels it would be very wrong to ask him to enter on new and arduous duties, which now more than ever tax the health and strength of him who has to undertake them at his age. Then, as now, it was Christmas, and the Queen could not conclude without wishing the Bishop and his family the best wishes and blessings of the season.

A BISHOP'S FORTUNE.

It was a Primate, unless one's memory misleads, who said that he never knew how poor he was until he became Archbishop of Canterbury and though the poverty of the bishops is not a grievance about which one can become enthusiastic, there is no doubt that the bishops' exchequer to-day is not so deep as in olden times. It is said that Bishop Sumner had at one time an income from various ecclesiastical sources of forty thousand a year, and that his revenues from the Church during his long episcopate reached about eight hundred thousand pounds.

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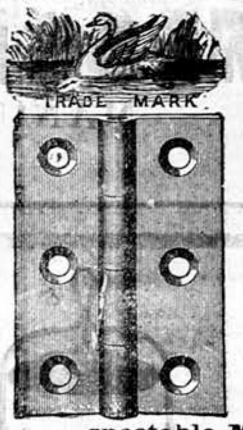

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

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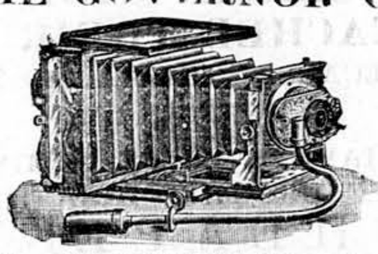

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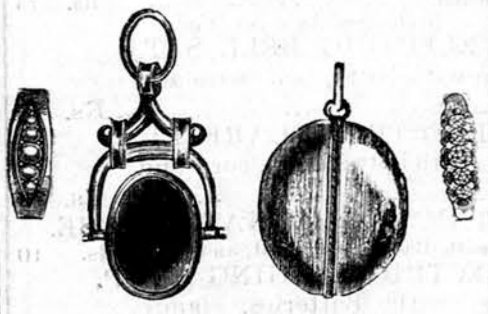

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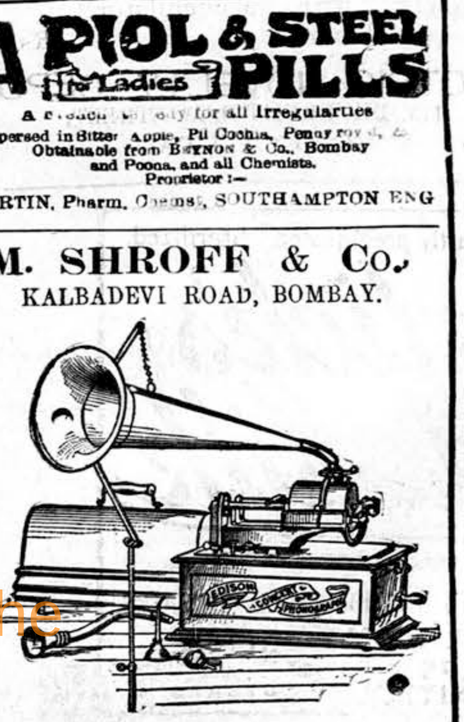

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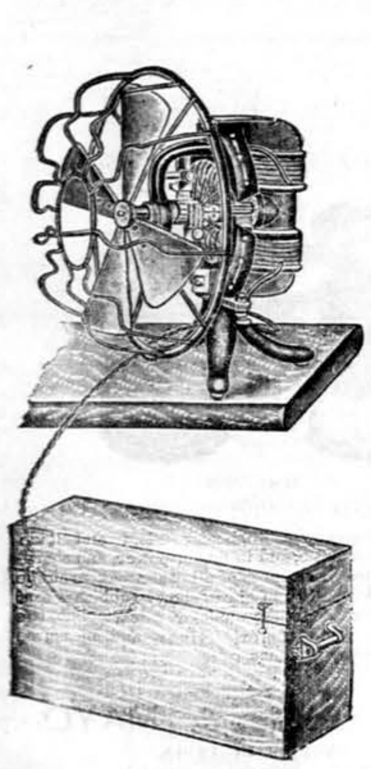

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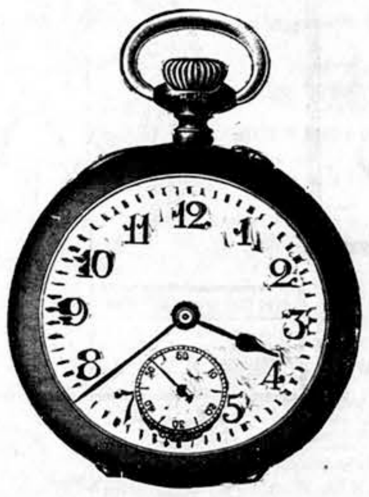

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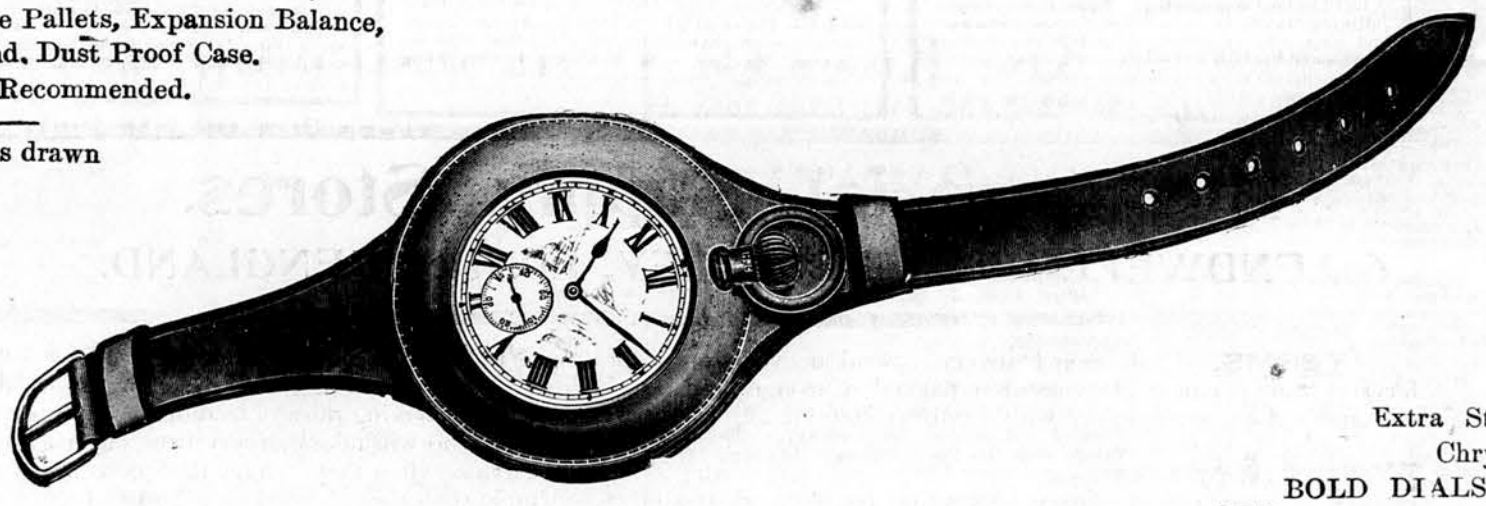

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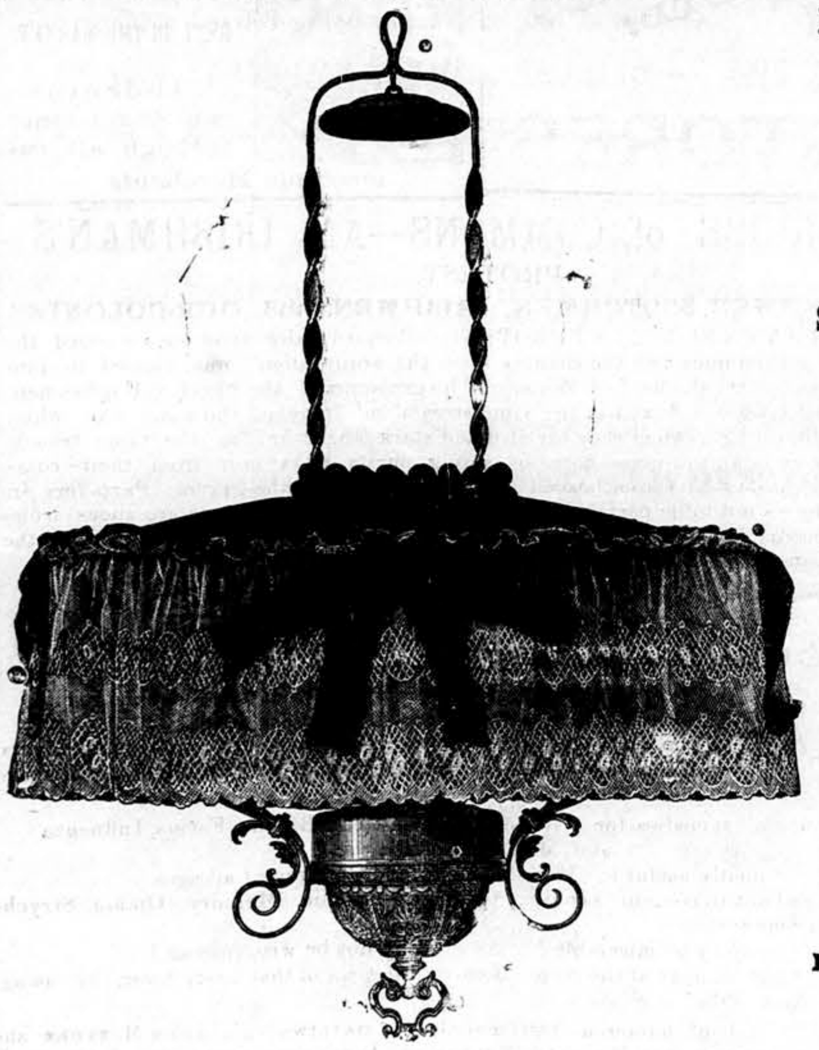

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